

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FIVE CENTS

Copyright 1921 by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1921

Fourth
Page

VOL. XIII, NO. 164

LARGER NAVY BILL HAS LITTLE CHANCE OF PASSING HOUSE

Republican Leader Forecasts Rejection of Entire Measure if Senators Ignore Economy—One Increase Is Acceptable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Republican and Democratic leaders in the House are preparing for a pitched battle to defeat the \$38,000,000 increase in the naval appropriation bill as it passed the Senate.

"It is my opinion that the entire membership of the House believes the naval bill as passed by the Senate is abundantly liberal for the maintenance of our own naval fighting trim," Frank W. Mondell, Representative from Wyoming, the Republican leader, declared last night.

Mr. Mondell unhesitatingly forecast the rejection of the entire naval bill if the Senate conferees ignore the demand for economy. He declared also that the House, for its part, would accept only one Senate increase, that provided for airplane production, which had not been adequately provided for in the original bill.

In view of the fact that the Senate adopted the Borah disarmament amendment by a unanimous vote, the Republican leader asserted, the House is in favor of retaining some such agreement in the bill, provided it is broadened so as to include the reduction of armaments generally.

It is this proposal of the Republican leader that is stiffening the back of Senate opposition to any change in the Borah amendment, for fear it would impair its effectiveness.

Mr. Harding Consulted

Mr. Mondell said he has discussed the situation frankly with the President and indicated that Mr. Harding had regarded the proposal with favor.

The Republican leader also admitted he had discussed with the President the proposal of sending out "feelers" to the allied powers on the subject of disarmament, a step already taken by the State Department.

Several methods of dealing with the disarmament question have been proposed by leaders in the House. One proposal which is meeting with ready favor is to have it considered by the Foreign Affairs Committee, which is concerned with the proper legislative procedure in dealing with such matters.

Numerous resolutions and bills bearing on disarmament are before the committee, and out of these, it is thought a solution may be worked out. House leaders intend to press this proposal, so as to get a report from the committee before the conferees of the House and Senate conclude consideration of the naval bill.

So far as the increased appropriations allowed by the Senate are concerned it is apparent that the House intends to hold its ground. As the bill will ultimately emerge from conference, it will provide slightly over \$400,000,000.

House Bill or None

M. Clyde Keay (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, was in charge of the naval bill in the House, when further than Mr. Mondell in predicting the defeat of the Senate increases.

"If we do not let the House bill," he said, "there will be none at all."

Some of the Democratic leaders likewise declared that the House could not accept the "perk barrel" increases approved by the Senate.

Mr. Mondell stated that the reason the House did not make adequate provisions for the production of airplanes, so essential a part of the naval program, was because the Appropriations Committee lacked authority to take the necessary action.

"Other than a reasonable appropriation for this item, the sentiment of the House is and will be that the House will adhere to its bill," he announced.

"As regards the so-called Borah amendment," said Mr. Mondell, "the general opinion in the House is that while it would have been better to have left this entire question of armament reduction for independent consideration, inasmuch as the Senate adopted the Borah amendment by a practically unanimous vote, it may be advisable to retain in the bill a provision for an international agreement. But it should be a very much broader provision, one under which would be suggested the calling of the nations of the world having considerable fighting establishments on land and sea for the consideration of the subject of reduction of armaments generally."

Drydock Item to go

The Senate amendment for continuing improvements of 1918 for the drydock and channel at the Charleston, South Carolina, navy yard will be among the first of the increases to be stricken from the bill. Members of the House, especially those from some of the southern states, are thoroughly aroused over the action of the Senate in this matter.

It is expected that the fight in conference will be one of the longest and most vigorous staged over a naval bill in recent years.

Mr. Mondell stoutly defended the \$400,000,000 naval bill as approved by the House, declaring it a mistake to regard it as the work of small navy men.

He declared that the House was and

always would be favorable toward adequate naval defense but that it would not countenance the reckless expenditure of public funds for items not properly essential.

James W. Good (R.), Representative from Iowa, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, is another House leader who will hold out to the last ditch against the majority of the Senate increases. He regarded the House bill as sufficiently liberal to take care of most of the vital needs of the navy.

BAVARIA'S SMALL EFFORTS TO DISARM

Little or No Evidence Seen That Provincial Government Has Taken Any Steps for Disarming of Civil Guards

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The attitude of the Bavarian Government toward the question of disarmament of the Einwohnerwehr or "civil guards" has for some time been occupying the attention of the allied powers, and, notwithstanding the terms of the London agreement which calls for the disarmament of Germany by June 30, The Christian Science Monitor is informed in official quarters that as yet there is little or no evidence that the provincial government of Bavaria has taken any definite steps toward fulfilling the terms of the agreement.

The British representative has received instructions that a categorical statement be made to the Bavarian Government to the effect that no concession to Bavaria is possible, any more than to the remainder of Germany with respect to disarmament. Bavaria has been informed that there is only one way of avoiding serious consequences, not only for Bavaria but for Germany as a whole, and that is by fulfillment of the terms of the allied ultimatum to their full extent. It is hoped that this communication will clear up all misconceptions which appear to be entertained by Bavaria.

A Taste of Communism
Arguments are being advanced by the Bavarian people, it was stated, that the country would not be safe from the Communistic element if the civil guards were dispersed, and also that, as these guards are unofficial and irresponsible bodies, they do not come under the terms of the Treaty. There is no doubt the British authorities said that the Bavarians, having had a taste of Communism, are not anxious to repeat the dose, but this will not alter the determination of the Allies to insist on disarmament of the Einwohnerwehr.

The Allies, it was stated, must of course look to the central government of Germany to see the terms carried out, and the Bavarian forces disarmed, to which end Dr. Wirth, the German Chancellor, is no doubt working. Added to which is the statement by Dr. von Kahr, the Bavarian Prime Minister, that the Bavarian Government will do its utmost to disarm the civil guards, but he qualified this later on by saying that in his opinion the guards did not come under the terms of the Treaty.

Civil Guards Well Armed

Dr. von Kahr, it was explained, was placed in the difficult position of trying on the one hand to obey the federal government and at the same time not to offend the Peasant Party of Bavaria, who were the main support of the Bavarian government.

At the same time it had to be realized that these civil guards formed a very serious problem for they were well armed with rifles, machine guns and even field guns and howitzers, in addition to which nearly all have had military training and should it devolve on Germany to disarm them by force, there is no doubt she would find them a very difficult nut to crack.

However it is considered more than likely that peaceable councils will prevail and there will be no need to hold Germany responsible for this breach of the London agreement, through the irreconcilable attitude of the Bavarian peasants, though should need arise Germany will be held strictly accountable for Bavaria's compliance with the terms of the Versailles Treaty.

FRENCH TRADE TAX MAY BE INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless
PARIS, France (Thursday)—It has been proposed to raise the trade tax which applies to all transactions to 2 per cent. Some disappointment has been experienced in regard to the results of this tax. The returns are only about half of those originally estimated.

Today the Chamber of Deputies discussed a number of modifications, notably one which would permit traders to make a declaration based on the previous year's figures, provided the turnover has been below 50,000 francs. Above that amount, monthly declarations are demanded. The government is opposed to the quarterly settlements, as suggested, calling for payments each month. This is due to the exigencies of the Treasury which itself has to make monthly payments for reconstitution of the Northern Regions and holds firm to the system of monthly settlements.

GOVERNOR FOR HAWAII NAMED
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Wallace R. Farrington, publisher of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, was nominated yesterday by President Warren G. Harding to be Governor of Hawaii, succeeding George J. McCarthy, resigned.

SENATOR PENROSE LEAVES CAPITAL

Sudden Departure Believed to Indicate That the Old Guard Leader's Influence Has Waned in Republican Party Councils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—That one senator should leave Washington at a time when important measures are under consideration by Congress, when tariff and revenue revision is being agitated throughout the country, and when bills are being prepared, would not usually cause much comment or surprise, but when the Senator in question is Boies Penrose (R.), of Pennsylvania, Old Guard leader and stalwart, the case is quite different. It means something more than a senator going home to repair his political fences.

Mr. Penrose, after spending several months in his old haunts on Capitol Hill, attending to the public business and to the business of disciplining the Republican Party in the interest of efficiency and harmony, left Washington yesterday. He handed over the Finance Committee to the next ranking member, Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, and he appointed two subcommittees, one to hold hearings on the soldier bonus legislation, the other to investigate the Public Health Service. The latter committee is headed by Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, whose files are replete with material intended to prove that the Public Health Service needs to be looked into and light thrown into its recesses.

Endless Speculation
Thus the Pennsylvania Senator attempted to put the House in order before he left. He had completed the hearings on revenue and with the concurrence of the committee decided to hand them over to the House, the understanding being that the Senate Committee will leave the formulation of the revenue bill entirely to the Ways and Means Committee of the House.

The silent and unannounced departure of the Pennsylvania Senator, who has for years been regarded as the most prominent of Republican "bosses," and who, perhaps, exercised more influence over legislation and patronage than any other man in public life, was the cause of endless speculation and discussion at the Capitol.

There is more in the departure than appears on the surface. It is an indication, it is believed, that the "old order" is changing and that with the changing Mr. Penrose's influence in national councils is not quite what it was. It was natural that the Senator should go to his home, the center of his power, the place where he has built up one of the most efficient machines in the American political system, and the most highly centralized, Mr. Penrose being the pivot.

No Outward Break
But the fact is that Senator Penrose has not accomplished all that he would have liked to in Washington. In the dispensation of patronage since March 4, it is stated that the Pennsylvania "boss" has not fared so well as he used to. In fact, the liaison between him and the Administration was by no means as strong as was to be expected when the Republican Party came out of the wilderness.

There is no outward break between President Harding and Senator Penrose, but the latter has seen the President only once since he came to Washington. On the whole, it appears that while the President did not resent the fact that Senator Penrose did not exert himself to secure the nomination of Mr. Harding at Chicago, he decided that in the first lap of his Administration he would swing some what free of the Old Guard leader.

This is attested by what has happened. When he came to Washington and at the time when the formation of the Cabinet was being considered, the Pennsylvania Senator regarded the appointment of Herbert C. Hoover to the Cabinet as a very good "joke." It did not make much difference, he intimated, who was appointed Secretary of State, whether it was Charles E. Hughes or someone else, for the simple reason that the Congress, and particularly the Senate, in other words the Republican Sanhedrim, dominated by the Senatorial leaders, would "run the show."

This was what Senator Penrose hoped to see. It did not quite pan out that way. Secretary Hughes was and is a great factor in working out the foreign policy of this country, and Secretary Hoover, it is clearly indicated, has the warm confidence of President Harding. It really looks as if the "joke" now is on Senator Penrose. He is too clever a man and too astute a politician not to see that a blow has been dealt at his influence.

This applies to other Senatorial leaders as well as it does to Mr. Penrose. There was one illustration of it which none of them has quite forgotten, namely, the manner in which the Knox peace resolution and the agitation to bring the American soldiers home were sidetracked.

Cecil Harmsworth, speaking in the House of Commons on the Egyptian situation, showed that the disturbances in Cairo and Alexandria were more serious than the reports indicated.

NEWS SUMMARY

Considerable significance is attached in Washington to the sudden departure from the capital of Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and for many years one of the leading stalwarts of the Republican Party. The inference is that the Senator has found his influence waning under the new Administration and has returned to Pennsylvania to strengthen his political defenses at home.

As forecast, there is little likelihood that the swollen Senate naval appropriation will be imposed on the House. The Republican leader, Representative Mondell of Wyoming, has given notice that the amount to be devoted to naval construction must be cut down to approximately the House figure of \$400,000,000 before the lower branch will accept it.

Lenders of money on mortgages in New York have made a regular practice of insisting as a condition of making a loan that the borrower should also purchase some other real estate, part of the payment being deductible from the loan and the balance left on mortgages, according to testimony before the Lockwood legislative committee investigating the New York housing situation.

The House of Representatives yesterday passed the Haugen packer control bill without a rollcall and sent it to the Senate.

Peace in the clothing industry has been brought about in an agreement that holds much promise of lasting effectiveness. The union accepts a 15 per cent wage cut and undertakes to increase production by 15 per cent. A board of arbitration is established to settle future disputes. Meanwhile the employers who deserted the manufacturers association because it would not try to enforce the open shop have gone to Washington to urge the Senate Education and Labor Committee to press the inquiry into the clothing industry.

The nomination of Jacob Gould Schurman to be United States Minister to China was unanimously confirmed yesterday by the Senate in executive session, after having been held up in the Foreign Relations Committee for some days pending considerations of opposition.

The "bone dry" enforcement bill designed to offset the Palmer ruling on beer prescription and to stop all "leaks" in the Volstead act, was reported yesterday to the House of Representatives.

From Constantinople comes the news that the Greeks are making preparations to renew their campaign against the Nationalist Turks in Anatolia. The seriousness of the situation brought about by the recent victories of Mustafa Kemal Pasha is apparent to the Greeks and they are determined to spare no sacrifice to bring the struggle to a successful conclusion. On affairs in Asia Minor, there is considerable uncertainty about the ultimate attitude of France, but no doubt exists as to the strong sentiment in favor of a compromise with the Angora Government.

Two colleagues of Mahatma Gandhi, leader of the Non-Cooperative Movement in India, have publicly apologized for violent speeches they made in the provinces. Their action has held the government's hand just in time, it is stated in authoritative circles, as it had already been decided to institute criminal proceedings against them. The apology has lessened the gravity of the problem in India, but the situation outside continues to give rise to anxiety in British official circles because of the alliance into which Afghanistan has entered with Soviet Russia and Mustafa Kemal Pasha. An echo of these difficulties was heard in the British House of Lords, where the question of defense policy was discussed.

In France the proposal has been made to raise to 2 per cent the trade tax which applies to all transactions.

By June 30, the disarmament of Germany is called for under the terms of the London agreement. In spite of this fact there is little evidence that Bavaria is taking steps to disarm the civil guards. Her attitude is occupying the attention of the allied powers, and Great Britain has sent a warning that the terms of the allied ultimatum must be fulfilled if serious consequences are to be avoided. Germany is to be held accountable if Bavaria fails to comply with the Treaty.

Dr. Wirth, the German Chancellor, has outlined the government's program in the Reichstag, reaffirming Germany's intention to fulfill her promises with regard to reparations and explaining her attitude on the problem of Upper Silesia.

A political crisis has been precipitated in Austria through the decision of the Diet to hold a plebiscite on July 3 on the question of fusion with Germany. The Cabinet has resigned.

India Faced With Anti-British Policy
While Viceroy's Interview With Mr. Gandhi Has Borne Good Fruit, Outside Factors Cause Officials Some Anxiety

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The internal problem presented by the non-cooperation movement in India has been somewhat lessened in gravity in the view of British officials, by the apology that has been publicly made by Muhammad Ali and Shaikat Ali, the two colleagues of Mahatma Gandhi with reference to the speeches they have been making in their recent campaign throughout the different provinces.

At the same time increasing anxiety is displayed in official quarters regarding the influences working from outside Indian territory. Afghanistan has entered into an alliance with Soviet Russia and with Mustafa Kemal, and there is closeness in relations between the three which is by no means reassuring to the British Government. Activity in the United States directed against British rule in India and supported by elements that have been conspicuous for their activity on the Irish question is also being watched with interest, perhaps little less great than that displayed during the war in the doings of the India seditionists on the Pacific coast.

Extremists Restrained
So far as the internal situation is concerned, Lord Reading's interviews with Mahatma Gandhi have borne good fruit in that they have resulted in the Indian leader seeing where his two Muhammadan colleagues were heading, and how little benefit was likely to accrue to the Hindus from a policy which might eventually, if successful, let loose thousands of Muhammadan tribesmen from over the borders. Mr. Gandhi has therefore used his influence to restrain his more extreme friends, convinced that their actions could only lead to prosecution by the government and their apology has held the government's hand just in this.

Muhammad Ali and Shaikat Ali have publicly stated that they never intended to excite to violence; they express regret for the unnecessary heat of some passages in their recent speeches, and give their public assurance and promise that so long as they are associated with the non-cooperation movement, they will not directly or indirectly advocate violence at present or in future; nor create an atmosphere of preparedness for violence.

"Indeed we hold it contrary to the spirit of non-violent cooperation to which we have pledged our word," they conclude.

Criminal Proceedings Dropped
With reference to this apology, the Government of India has made it known that it had already decided to institute criminal proceedings against Muhammad Ali and Shaikat Ali, but it was urged upon them that the immediate object of preserving order could be attained without that course, and in view of the statement now issued over the signatures of the two brothers, it has decided to refrain from instituting proceedings. Should their undertaking not be carried out, however, the government feels itself at liberty to prosecute and to take into consideration the substance of the speeches already delivered previous to this statement.

An echo of the Government of India's difficulties has been heard in the British House of Lords, where Lord Montagu of Beaulieu raised the whole question of defense policy with regard to the northwest frontier on Tuesday. In the course of the debate, much light was shed on the problems facing the British administration and useful information was divulged by Earl Lytton, Under-Secretary of State for India.

To meet the constant menace of tribesmen now armed with modern rifles and stirred up by those who have no love for the British Empire there are only 50,000 troops which, owing to the nature of the country, are not very mobile.

Tribesmen Well Armed
As much as 50 per cent of the revenue of India is being spent on military preparations there, according to Lord Montagu, there is a frontier of 1,000 miles to guard and 500,000 tribesmen ready to rise against the British. According to Lord Chelmsford, former Governor-General of India, these tribesmen are now armed with considerable military knowledge as well as rifles, through the disbanding of certain unreliable native regiments, while the standard of the troops in the Indian army, is not so high as formerly.

Sir Henry Dobbs, with the British mission, is still at Kabul conducting negotiations with the Amir of Afghanistan, and among other measures being taken by civil means to relieve the situation, Lord Lytton announced, are steps to bring about a settlement with the tribes such as the Mashudis all along the frontier. Good progress is being made with the construction of a railway up the Khyber Pass to Lundi Kotai at the summit and two roads to Khyber have been practically completed.

Military measures are not being neglected and attention is being given to the type of tank and armored car

INDIA FACED WITH ANTI-BRITISH POLICY

While Viceroy's Interview With Mr. Gandhi Has Borne Good Fruit, Outside Factors Cause Officials Some Anxiety

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The internal problem presented by the non-cooperation movement in India has been somewhat lessened in gravity in the view of British officials, by the apology that has been publicly made by Muhammad Ali and Shaikat Ali, the two colleagues of Mahatma Gandhi with reference to the speeches they have been making in their recent campaign throughout the different provinces.

At the same time increasing anxiety is displayed in official quarters regarding the influences working from outside Indian territory. Afghanistan has entered into an alliance with Soviet Russia and with Mustafa Kemal, and there is closeness in relations between the three which is by no means reassuring to the British Government. Activity in the United States directed against British rule in India and supported by elements that have been conspicuous for their activity on the Irish question is also being watched with interest, perhaps little less great than that displayed during the war in the doings of the India seditionists on the Pacific coast.

Extremists Restrained
So far as the internal situation is concerned, Lord Reading's interviews with Mahatma Gandhi have borne good fruit in that they have resulted in the Indian leader seeing where his two Muhammadan colleagues were heading, and how little benefit was likely to accrue to the Hindus from a policy which might eventually, if successful, let loose thousands of Muhammadan tribesmen from over the borders. Mr. Gandhi has therefore used his influence to restrain his more extreme friends, convinced that their actions could only lead to prosecution by the government and their apology has held the government's hand just in this.

Muhammad Ali and Shaikat Ali have publicly stated that they never intended to excite to violence; they express regret for the unnecessary heat of some passages in their recent speeches, and give their public assurance and promise that so long as they are associated with the non-cooperation movement, they will not directly or indirectly advocate violence at present or in future; nor create an atmosphere of preparedness for violence.

"Indeed we hold it contrary to the spirit of non-violent cooperation to which we have pledged our word," they conclude.

Criminal Proceedings Dropped
With reference to this apology, the Government of India has made it known that it had already decided to institute criminal proceedings against Muhammad Ali and Shaikat Ali, but it was urged upon them that the immediate object of preserving order could be attained without that course, and in view of the statement now issued over the signatures of the two brothers, it has decided to refrain from instituting proceedings. Should their undertaking not be carried out, however, the government feels itself at liberty to prosecute and to take into consideration the substance of the speeches already delivered previous to this statement.

An echo of the Government of India's difficulties has been heard in the British House of Lords, where Lord Montagu of Beaulieu raised the whole question of defense policy with regard to the northwest frontier on Tuesday. In the course of the debate, much light was shed on the problems facing the British administration and useful information was divulged by Earl Lytton, Under-Secretary of State for India.

To meet the constant menace of tribesmen now armed with modern rifles and stirred up by those who have no love for the British Empire there are only 50,000 troops which, owing to the nature of the country, are not very mobile.

Tribesmen Well Armed
As much as 50 per cent of the revenue of India is being spent on military preparations there, according to Lord Montagu, there is a frontier of 1,000 miles to guard and 500,000 tribesmen ready to rise against the British. According to Lord Chelmsford, former Governor-General of India, these tribesmen are now armed with considerable military knowledge as well as rifles, through the disbanding of certain unreliable native regiments, while the standard of the troops in the Indian army, is not so high as formerly.

Sir Henry Dobbs, with the British mission, is still at Kabul conducting negotiations with the Amir of Afghanistan, and among other measures being taken by civil means to relieve the situation, Lord Lytton announced, are steps to bring about a settlement with the tribes such as the Mashudis all along the frontier. Good progress is being made with the construction of a railway up the Khyber Pass to Lundi Kotai at the summit and two roads to Khyber have been practically completed.

Military measures are not being neglected and attention is being given to the type of tank and armored car

GREEKS PREPARING FOR STRUGGLE WITH NATIONALIST TURKS

Mustapha Kemal at Head of the Nationalist Army Hopes to Win "Turkey for the Turks"—Greek Opinion Unanimous

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—In all human history the darkest pages are recorded in this part of the world. For centuries long the oriental nations have been busy in an endeavor to exterminate each other; new nations have been established on the ruins of former ones, inheriting their tendencies of destruction. This is highly developed in the Turks, who for centuries have lived by the sword.

Terrorism and slaughter have been the most powerful weapons in the hands of the Turks to perpetuate their reign over the enslaved Christian races and keep them under continual subjugation. It was through this agency that the Armenians and Greeks suffered for centuries, and lately, under the reign of the Young Turks, were doomed to final extermination.

The Armenians were the first to receive the Turkish stroke; 1,000,000 of them were deported, killed and exposed to privation; then came the turn of the Greeks.

After the Greek occupation of Smyrna, a Turkish Nationalist movement was created in Anatolia, under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the former commander of the Yildirim (lightning) Army, acting in Syria against the British. Since then the peaceful Greek peasants and the city people have been systematically killed, looted and deported. In the city of Adalia, under the Italian zone of influence, a huge meeting was held by the Turks, presided over by a fanatic hodja (priest), who delivered a violent speech inciting the rabble against the Greeks.

After the meeting the mob scattered through the streets, smashed the windows of Greek houses and, entering the shops, looted them unmercifully. The outrage lasted three hours, but was finally checked by the Italian police. About 50 Greeks were killed and some 150 injured. Similar incidents occurred, outside of the city and among Greeks and Armenians were killed.

Turkish Press Jubilant
The Greeks in Anatolia under the threat of immediate destruction have expressed their wish to be separated from the Constantinople patriarchy and form a new one of their own, with the sole object of saving the thousands of Greeks exposed to the vengeance of Mustafa Kemal. The Turkish press is jubilant at this fact, which is regarded as having a weakening influence on the nationalist feeling among the Greeks in Anatolia.

"Ikdam," a Turkish nationalist daily newspaper, commenting on this event says: "The demand made by the Greeks of Anatolia to break with the patriarchy of Constantinople is similar to the demand of the Bulgarians in 1870. At that time the Bulgarians were under the Constantinople patriarchy, but since the latter acted to the detriment of Bulgarian aspirations, they broke with it and formed a separate Bulgarian Orthodox church."

"Now the Greeks in Anatolia are making the same demand. The Bulgarians gave a striking proof that such demands can be carried out and in spite of the fact that Tsarist Russia then supported the patriarchy, they succeeded in constituting their independent church. We are sure that these attempts on the part of the Anatolian Greeks will be easily crowned

with success. The chief purpose of this bill," said the report, "is to supplement the national Prohibition Act with provisions so as to make certain that its construction will be the same as that which the Administration had acted upon until the opinion of Attorney General Palmer was issued on March 3, 1921, in regard to the use of beer and wine as a medicine. The effect of that opinion is practically to take from the commissioner of internal revenue control of the permits and prescriptions and lodge that control in those who would profit by their abuse. It is idle to argue now whether that opinion is right or wrong, as it is considered binding on the Administration until it is set aside by the courts."

"Section 2 of the bill," Mr. Volstead states, "makes it possible to limit the manufacture and importation of liquor until the present large supply is reduced to a reasonable amount to meet non-beverage needs. The reason for this latter provision arises from the fact that we are making and importing more whisky than we are using."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Park St., Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$5.00; three months, \$3.00; one month, \$1.10. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1102, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

INDEX FOR JUNE 3, 1921
Business and Finance.....Page 10
Signs in Business Are Constructive
Regulating Wheat Traffic in France
British Returns on April Trade
Outlook in British Cotton Industry
Argentina Studies Economic Problem
Editorials.....Page 14
The Senate Facing Both Ways
Mr. Briand's Frank Statement
The Newberry Inquiry
Forest Protection in Canada
Lord Haldane on Education
Editorial Notes
Education.....Page 12
A Public School in Morocco
Facts or Ideas?
Teacher Training and Supply
Universities of Italy
Library Service for Schools
Education Notes
General News.....Page 1
Bavaria's Small Efforts to Disarm
Greeks Preparing for Struggle With Nationalist Turks
Larger Navy Bill Has Little Chance of Passing House
News Summary
Stricter Check on Liquor Urged
India Faced With Anti-British Policy
Senator Penrose Leaves Capital
Austrian Cabinet Decides to Resign
Administration's Program in Chile
Panama Indorse Cooperative Plan
Germany to Meet All Obligations

Spanish Socialists Deciding on Policy
Slow Progress in Big Flying Boats
Britain's Outlook for Prohibition
House of Commons Installs Speaker
Communist Plan for Ruined North
Associations and Laws on Trade
Alleged Shipping Claim by Germany
Practices on Mortgage Loans
Illustrations
Tom Corry's Shoes.....2
Mrs. Matchley, Her Wife.....3
Russian Jewelry.....4
"Haymakers Resting" a Drawing by J. F. Millet.....12
Labor
Clothing Inquiry Hastening Urged.....6
Letters
Information for Auto Tourists (H. J. Otten).....3
Special Articles
The Odd Man.....3
Treasures of the Irish Parliament.....3
Finding New Names for the Birds.....3
Pressing Olives for Oil in Italy.....3
Russian Jewelry.....4
Sporting.....Page 7
Miss Wethered to Play Miss Letich
Tilden Reaches the Semi-Finals
Americans to Enter English Tourneys
Germany and Austria Draw
Miss Marley Is Title Winner
The Home Forum.....Page 13
Shall I Smite Them?
The Oregon Trail and the Migrations

with success even if the patriarchate does not agree to it.

The Greek press, commenting on the same news, says that the Turkey of Kemal intends to realize the Nationalist dream of "Turkey for the Turks." What does the proposal to establish a patriarchate in Anatolia mean, and the blackening of Anatolian Christians to disavow the patriarchate of Constantinople? And they do not stop at that. Angora is forcing the Greeks of Asia Minor to disavow also their racial origin, compelling them to declare that they are not Greeks, but Turks in origin and tradition and national sentiment and were only Christianized later.

Greeks Being Persecuted

This same policy was conducted by Mustafa Kemal toward the Armenians in Anatolia. The Armenian prelate of Eski-Shehr (a city situated on the Baghdad railway where the recent fighting took place between the Greeks and the Turks) was taken by force to Angora (the seat of the Turkish movement) and there he was declared patriarch of all the Armenians in Anatolia. This was an open and impudent violation of the secular rules and traditions of the Armenian church. By acting in this way Mustafa Kemal expected to do away with the, to him, menacing influence exercised by the Armenian patriarchate of Constantinople upon the Armenians in Anatolia.

After some time the so-called Armenian patriarch, ordered by Mustafa Kemal, who had been having joined in plot against the Turkish Government, and was exiled to one of the eastern provinces—Erzurum—where he lives a life of captivity.

Persecution against the Greeks is growing worse. Recently a Turk was boasting that they had cleared up the Armenians, and now it was the turn of the Greeks to get their full share of punishment.

After the conference of London, Angora and Constantinople partly solved their differences and united in action. Constantinople has lost its main position of leading Turkish politics and has been turned into a simple suburb of Angora. The Sultan is a puppet and his ministers playthings. Mustafa Kemal is the lord of the country; his portrait decorates every Turkish shop and house and is sold on the streets without meeting any hindrance on the part of the inter-allied police. The Turkish press is growing arrogant.

"To Save the Ottoman Flag"

One paper says:

"Ever since last winter the sadness of Constantinople has ceased. Ever since the young and gallant Anatolian army, breathing the air of liberty and trampling on the foe, started out upon the march, Constantinople, equally with Angora, has felt the grandeur of national unity. Prayers for the success of the Nationalist armies have been said in the mosques of Constantinople, photographs and even statues of the Nationalist commanders are openly displayed in the windows of Constantinople shops, and the portrait of Mustafa Kemal is cried aloud by our street vendors. All Turks, whether of Constantinople or Angora, know perfectly well that the Nationalist movement is a movement to save the country and to preserve the memories of our capital and the Ottoman flag from oblivion."

For some time both the Greek and Turkish communiques speak only of calm on the fronts. One thing, however, is certain—both parties are urgently making military preparations, which decidedly show that the adversaries have resolved, once more, to make recourse to arms to settle the problem of the disputed territories. The Turks are perfectly sure that the Nationalist army will win back Smyrna and Thrace. The victories won up till now are regarded only as the first step; the end and object is Thrace and Smyrna. It would be a great blunder for Turkey to renounce Smyrna and Adrianople, declares the Turkish press unanimously.

Now the question is: Which side will take the initiative? The Turkish papers presume that the Greeks wish to be attacked by the Turkish Nationalists "because today everybody knows that Greece is beaten and Turkey is victorious. The Greeks see now that the Turks have won political consideration by their resistance, and therefore they now want to be attacked, knowing quite well that a new unsuccessful attack on their part would lose them all consideration in Europe. Political failure would follow military failure."

The Greek reverse, which was due to the defectiveness of the transport, artillery ammunition, general arrangement of supplies from the rear of the army, and the high command, has forced the Greeks to make a gigantic effort to get ready for the final struggle. The whole of Hellenism today concentrates its thoughts and efforts toward this end because it knows well what depends on the happy issue of that struggle and what fortune would await it if the game were lost. Losing in Turkey means massacre and destruction. A victorious Turkish army will inevitably bring with it ruin. And therefore the whole Greek press declares that Hellenism will spare no sacrifice to bring the new struggle to a successful end and to complete the hundred years fight for the full freedom of the Greek race. There are no two opinions on this subject. The whole Greek race is unanimous.

Compromise Favored

France Said to Prefer an Agreement With Nationalist Turks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless. PARIS, France (Thursday)—The curious statement is made today that there is a possibility of Mustafa Kemal coming himself to Paris to confer with the French Government on the grave problems of the Near East. Certain persons, who profess to have

knowledge of his intentions, attribute the design of a personal conference with the French Government to him. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is unable to ascertain on what basis this belief rests but, although considerable reserve should be shown, the news is not altogether improbable.

It is evident that the state of affairs which now exists cannot be allowed to continue without a definite policy being taken. At present there is considerable uncertainty about the ultimate attitude of France, though there are indications that an accord would be preferred. But while it is hoped to conclude an arrangement with the Nationalist Turks after the rejection of the Franco-Turkish Treaty, it is more difficult to preserve patience with the extreme elements of the Angora Government, although Mustafa Kemal himself is credited with a moderate policy.

Some indication of French sentiment is given in the "Temps" which says that England, in seeking to evoke an oriental problem at the Supreme Council, will doubtless endeavor to induce France, Italy and perhaps the United States to take up a position hostile to the Nationalists. "We cannot refrain from remarking that the entente powers possess very few military means of dislodging from Angora the National Assembly of Turkey, and we doubt whether America would consent to send her soldiers into Asia Minor."

"On the other hand it does not appear that the Turkish army is at present able to recover Smyrna from the Greeks, which would be the sole manner of reaching a decision by arms. In these conditions there is no ground for pronouncing excommunication against the Turks, but it would be reasonable to search for a pacific solution of the conflict in Asia Minor. Will not the French Government take the initiative?"

It is to be noted that on the main issue the "Temps" is actually in agreement with the "Humanité," the Communist organ, an event which is, as may be imagined, exceedingly rare. Naturally the "Humanité" expresses itself in vastly different language, but it is totally opposed to assistance being given to the Greeks. It fulminates against the British policy, which it represents as making use of the Greeks against the Turks who impede British designs, and is against any new crusade in which the French troops of Cilicia may be used.

It is clear that although no definite official attitude can be recorded, there is an almost unanimous opinion in favor of a compromise with the Angora Government. If, as would appear, the British are prepared to aid the Greeks in their offensive, there must be a serious debate on this subject when the Supreme Council, so long delayed, is actually convened.

QUIET FOLLOWS RIOT IN TULSA, OKLAHOMA

TULSA, Oklahoma—Quiet yesterday followed the race rioting of Wednesday. Business houses opened as usual, and the customary crowds were on the streets. From 5:30 o'clock Negroes began coming from their hiding places and riding or walking to their employment. Some wore white handkerchiefs around their arms, others were tagged with a white ribbon badge reading "Police Protection," but many went along unmolested without any markings. Military patrols and guards at every principal street corner kept a firm grip on the situation. Five thousand Negroes were camped in the fair grounds under protection of the militia and thousands of others who fled out of the city came trickling back. Citizens were called upon to contribute bedding and clothing for relief of the refugees. A civilian committee and the Red Cross provided food and other comforts. The burned area is more than a mile square. Virtually no buildings escaped. Many were cheap frame dwellings, but more than a score were substantial brick business houses. A Negro church, recently completed at a cost of \$25,000, was burned to the property loss, according to real estate men, will total well over \$1,500,000.

MR. HARDING FOR AN AMERICA UNAFRAID

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland—Hope that the nation would never be called upon to fire a gun in war again was expressed by President Warren G. Harding yesterday in presenting diplomas to the graduating class at the naval academy.

He added a promise that while he was President the young men graduating now never would have to go to war except in a course that squared with American conscience.

"A good deal is said nowadays about preparing for defense," he said. "I know nothing nobler in this world than the defense of one's own country. There wouldn't be any civilization today if men weren't willing to give their all for its preservation."

"But the preservation of the established order is one thing, and it is highly essential, while crusading for a new order is quite another thing, sometimes most nobly inspired, sometimes most illy advised. I can believe the ideal for our country is a sensible blend of the maintenance of the established order and the enthusiasm of the crusader."

"I want to say to you young men that I hope you'll never be called upon to draw a sword nor fire a gun except in the expression of the customary amity and respect, and I promise you that while I am President you'll never be called to fire a gun except you can do it with the American conscience, with which you can answer to God."

"I do not want to be misunderstood. I want an America unafraid, but I want you to help make a republic of conscience, a republic of sympathy and a republic of high ideals."

AUSTRIAN CABINET DECIDES TO RESIGN

As Result of Austrian Diet's Resolve to Hold Plebiscite as to Uniting With Germany Dr. Mayr Hands in Resignation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. VIENNA, Austria (Thursday)—Dr. Michael Mayr's cabinet has resigned, following the decision on Tuesday of the Austrian Diet to hold a plebiscite on July 2 on the question of fusion with Germany. The President, it is stated, may ask Dr. Mayr to form a new cabinet.

Later, Dr. Mayr received a note from the German Chancellor appealing to him to take steps with regard to a plebiscite on the question of union with Germany. Dr. Wirth, the German Chancellor, points out that the Austrian agitation can only have an unfortunate effect upon the already critical situation in Upper Silesia.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Thursday)—Discussing the resignation of the Austrian Cabinet in authoritative quarters, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor received confirmation that Dr. Mayr, Federal Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs, has handed in the resignation of the government to the President, Michael Hainisch.

Dr. Mayr, it was stated, has done all in his power to avoid the present crisis, first, by calling together the committee of foreign affairs of the Austrian Parliament, in order to point out the danger of proceeding with the plebiscite that it has been decided to hold throughout the Austrian Republic, and secondly, by proceeding in person to plead with the Christian Socialists of Syria in an endeavor to dissuade them from carrying out their avowed intention of holding a plebiscite.

To the committee of foreign affairs, Dr. Mayr, it was stated, pointed out the protests that had been raised by France, Italy, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Poland against the decision of the National Assembly to take a vote on the proposed union with Germany, but with little effect. As regards the Syrian Government, all the concession he could get was the postponement of the plebiscite for one month in consequence of which nothing was left to Dr. Mayr but to tender the resignation of his Cabinet.

Britain the Exception

A notable exception amongst the ministers, who called upon the Austrian Foreign Minister with the protests of their individual governments, was that of Great Britain, who has decided to refrain from asking Austria to stop the plebiscite, but will nevertheless take active steps to prevent any proposed union with Germany being realized.

France, on the other hand, has indicated clearly that she will take no steps to prevent the Jugo-Slavs fulfilling their threat to march into and occupy Southern Carinthia, the province that was ceded to Austria as a result of the official plebiscite held under the auspices of the allied powers in 1920.

Despite the fact that all the members of the Austrian committee on foreign affairs agreed that individual foreign provinces should be discouraged, Salzburg has carried out its intention of voting, and out of 102,000 that voted 95,000 were in favor of a union with Germany. The only concession made to Dr. Mayr by the Salzburg authorities was that they held aloof from demonstrations and so rendered the vote of an unofficial character.

Monarchist Opposition

The reason for this disregard on the part of the Christian Socialists toward their leader, it was stated, is to be seen in the disfavor into which Dr. Mayr has fallen with the Monarchists of his party, mainly as the result of his strong stand taken against the attempt of the former Emperor to reassume the crown of Hungary.

Although the present government of Austria has never been strong, it is anticipated there will be great difficulty in forming another with a representative leader on account of the opposition of the Socialists, who refuse to accept office with the Christian Socialists as co-members, and also on account of the hostility with which Austria is now surrounded.

The only alternative, The Christian Science Monitor's informant said, that presents itself is the appointment of ministers to the Cabinet by Parliament, the leader of the Socialists and the leader of the Christian Socialists being given a watching brief until the ship of state gets safely through the present troubled waters. Great disappointment was expressed at the turn Austrian affairs have taken, for it is felt that the credit scheme by which it was hoped to reorganize Austrian finance has been seriously endangered.

PACKER CONTROL BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Hagen packer control bill was passed yesterday by the House without a record vote and sent to the Senate. The measure places packing houses and stockyards under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture. Packers and stockyard proprietors would be required to establish accounting systems and keep records that would clearly show profits and ownership. Members of the Agricultural Committee, which unanimously reported the measure, informed the

House that packers were not opposed to its provisions. A motion to reconsider the bill in order to strike out a section giving the Secretary of Agriculture authority after an investigation to fix packing house and stockyard charges was voted down, 256 to 71.

GERMANY TO MEET ALL OBLIGATIONS

Dr. Wirth Declares German Government Will Fulfill Its Promises With All Possible Loyalty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless. BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The Reichstag speech delivered last night by the German Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, which constitutes the program of the new government finds, apart from the Conservative party and the press, general approval. Dr. Wirth touched on almost all questions affecting Germany, the keynote of his speech being reconstruction at home and international reconciliation. "The government view so far as the reparations question is concerned," he said, "amid the loud cheers of the Coalition parties, 'is perfectly clear. It will fulfill its promises with all possible loyalty.'"

A detailed statement of the new taxes which the community must bear, if Germany is really to pay the reparations, followed, and then the Chancellor turned to the discussion of foreign policy with special reference to the Upper Silesian question. "The German people," he said, "have often during the course of its history listened to voices which reached it from abroad, only to find its confidence and been misplaced. Notwithstanding such disappointments, the German people still believe that it will really get the fair play promised recently by Mr. Lloyd George."

Very emphatic was the Chancellor's reference in the conclusion of his speech to Upper Silesia. "We demand," he said, "that this old German land remains part of the Fatherland, and that the law breakers who have organized the present rebellion receive the necessary lesson. The democracy of Upper Silesia gave expression to its views through the recent plebiscite and the result of that great popular vote cannot now be put aside, especially by those powers which have democratic constitutions." The Reichstag debate on the Chancellor's statement takes place this afternoon, a majority for the government being certain.

GERMAN COURT SENDS SERGEANT TO PRISON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless. LEIPZIG, Germany (Thursday)—Judgment in the third alleged war criminal trial, that of Sergeant Robert Neumann, accused of ill-treatment of British prisoners in the camp at Pommersdorf near Stettin was given today. He was sentenced to six months imprisonment.

A great oratorical duel between General von Fransecky of the German War Ministry and Doctor Ebermeyer, public prosecutor, marked the closing stage of the hearing yesterday afternoon. General von Fransecky delivered a passionate plea for the liberation of the accused whom he depicted as a real Prussian soldier who did his duty in the camp in the most difficult circumstances.

"It is a scandal that such a man should now find himself in the dock in the capacity of a war criminal," cried the general in indignant tones.

The public prosecutor, who followed, sharply retorted that Sergeant Neumann had behaved with great cruelty to helpless British prisoners in at least 11 cases, and that his conception of duty was of the crudest possible kind. "I call on the court to send him to prison for 18 months," said the public prosecutor in conclusion.

COOPERATION TO END WAR URGED

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Virginia—The English-speaking peoples of the world should be "banded together in leadership of all the nations to the era of world peace and, as a first step, to the era in which the wars which even now we can recognize as futile and unnecessary are done with forever," Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, said in an address yesterday at the centennial exercises of the University of Virginia.

"The continuance indefinitely into the future of peace between our peoples is so obvious a necessity of our national lives," he said, "that I do not dream of the contingency of its rupture. What I am concerned with is something that seems to me far greater and far nobler."

"Deprecating war as a sapper of the physical vigor of nations and denying that 'peace will rot the vitals of a nation,' he expressed the belief 'that now is the time for the English speaking peoples with their great and peculiar advantages to resolve that never again will they permit this fair world to be devastated by unnecessary war if by standing firmly together they can prevent it.'"

FARMERS INDORSE COOPERATIVE PLAN

Rapid Growth Reported of Farm Bureau Federation in West and South—Increasing Power in Congress and in Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois—Enthusiasm of the farmers throughout the country for organization, for cooperative effort to change unfavorable economic and political conditions, and for research and education to improve the methods of agriculture, is evidenced by the rapid growth of the American Farm Bureau Federation, indicated yesterday in the report of J. W. Coverdale at national headquarters in this city.

This federation of county and state farm bureaus organized here on March 4, 1920, now has a membership of more than 1,000,000, and is growing at the rate of 50,000 a month, according to Mr. Coverdale's report. In the last six months, 307,715 new members have been enrolled. Six months ago there were 865 county farm bureaus. Now there are 1473. Number of states having county farm bureaus is 47, while 45 of these have state federations.

In total memberships, Iowa leads with more than 118,000; Illinois is second, with more than 110,000. Ohio and Texas have 100,000 each, and Michigan and Indiana each have nearly that number.

"We find that the farmer is hopeful, in spite of the deflation to which he has been subjected," said Mr. Coverdale. "He has full faith in the farm bureau, and is joining it as readily as the days of better prices. He cites the commodity marketing committee plan developed under the auspices of the American Farm Bureau Federation, with the United States Grain Growers, Inc., as the first new member of the farmers' economic family."

"He points with pride to the increasing influence of organized agriculture in the halls of Congress. The public in general is beginning to see the farmers viewpoint, and for this service the producer is grateful. Conditions which this organization aims to remedy, and which have given impetus to its growth, were outlined by Clifford Thorne, general counsel for the federation, when, speaking of its future, he said:

"Today there is no organization or institution which is commonly recognized as the spokesman for the farming industry of the United States." He pointed to the power wielded by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, as spokesman for the organized business men and commercial associations, and on the other hand the influence of the American Federation of Labor, representing the great majority of labor unions.

"Today," he continued, "the farmers of this country have no national organization equipped to make any extensive investigation on its own behalf of any technical or economic question that may confront the industry."

"Today the farmer is almost totally dependent on colleges and government bureaus for any information he desires in regard to agriculture, tariff, finance or any other economic, legislative, social or technical facts or conditions at home or abroad, affecting his industry. That is all wrong. It is true of no other industry in America. You should follow the precedent which has been established by organized business and organized labor."

Cooperative Trading Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Backed by farmer and labor organizations throughout the country, the newly formed All-American Cooperative Commission launched a vigorous campaign yesterday to eliminate profiteering in foodstuffs by uniting the producers and consumers through a system of direct trading.

Tiring of the promises of politicians to reduce the cost of living to the industrial workers, the commission intends to prosecute a far-reaching campaign in its efforts to establish firmly cooperative marketing centers which would do away with useless middlemen.

Thousands of copies of letters were sent out of Washington headquarters yesterday to the farmer-producers, cooperative societies and city labor councils, to secure the necessary information for the compilation of a direct trading roster, which is the first essential step toward the achievement of a nation-wide direct-trading movement.

While fully appreciating the tre-

Individual Travel Cook's Service. We are arranging at all times—at HOME and ABROAD—Individual Tours covering transportation, Hotel accommodations, etc., for Individuals, Families and small Parties, who desire freedom from responsibility when traveling. We are also offering a large variety of Excursion Tours embracing EUROPE, CALIFORNIA—ALASKA—EVANGELINE'S COUNTRY, GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE, THE SAGUENAY—BERMUDA—WEST INDIES—AROUND THE WORLD. Send for descriptive booklets.

Steamship Tickets by All Lines. Cook's Travelers Cheques. Good Everywhere. THOS. COOK & SON. New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Montreal, San Francisco, Toronto, Vancouver.

mendous possibilities of the direct-trading movement and its far-reaching effects in bringing down the cost of most of the necessities, the All-American Cooperative Commission will begin direct trading only with certain staple farm products which are in universal demand and are not quickly perishable, such as potatoes, dried fruits, eggs, and also the products of cooperative mills and factories, such as canned foodstuffs and certain articles of clothing.

This direct trading campaign is perhaps the most significant step yet taken by American cooperators. "While the present declining wage scale, high retail prices and exorbitant profiteering in food necessities have hastened the movement," the commission states, "it is by no means temporary in character."

Its ultimate aim, according to the letter sent broadcast by the commission, "is the complete elimination of those useless profiteers, middlemen and monopolistic exploiters who prey equally upon the producers and consumers of food, fuel, clothing and other necessities."

MR. SCHURMAN MADE MINISTER TO CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The nomination of Jacob Gould Schurman to be Minister to China was confirmed by the Senate in executive session late yesterday. Opposition to his confirmation failed to materialize, with the result that the vote on the nomination was unanimous. The Foreign Relations Committee, which had held up the nomination for some days, owing to objections that had arisen to the nominee, ordered a favorable report on Wednesday afternoon, when the opposition utterly collapsed.

Action on the nomination was held up by Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, who submitted objections to the effect that Mr. Schurman was pro-Japanese in his sympathies. These charges were somewhat disarmed by the fact that the sending of Mr. Schurman to Peking is acceptable to the Chinese Government. Senator Johnson finally was prevailed upon to waive his objection.

Dr. Schurman's Selection Opposed. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Boston, Massachusetts—Representatives of the Chinese National Welfare Society in the city have sent a telegram to President Harding and members of the Senate protesting against the appointment of Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman as Minister to China. The protest reads:

"The Chinese National Welfare Society in America and the Chinese community in Boston emphatically hold that Dr. Schurman's appointment as minister to Peking will be a disastrous move and a calamity in the interests and relations between China and America. All branches of the society throughout the United States and Canada will be requested to join in force in sincere protest because of Dr. Schurman's decided pro-Japanese proclivities."

EGYPTIAN OUTBREAK PROVED SERIOUS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—The disturbances in Egypt appear to have been more serious than reports indicated.

Cecil Harmsworth, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, informed Sir William Seager in the House of Commons today that the recent outbreak in Egypt resulted in five natives being killed in Cairo, and 133 persons, including 80 police and 40 native soldiers, being wounded. In Alexandria, the total casualties were 68 natives, 1 British soldier, 1 Maltese, 1 Frenchman, 3 Italians, and 13 Greeks killed, while 162 natives, 2 Maltese, and 62 other Europeans were wounded.

Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc.

Daylight saving time out of Boston.

TO NEW YORK VIA METROPOLITAN LINE AND CAPE COD CANAL. All the Way by Water from India Wharf, Boston, including Sunday, at 8 P. M. Fare \$6.75, including War Tax.

TO BANGOR THREE TRIPS WEEKLY. Leave India Wharf, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 P. M. for Rockland, Camden, Belfast, Bucksport, Wintertown and Bangor. Connection at Rockland for Bangor, Belfast and Saturdays for Bar Harbor, Bluehill and way landings.

SIX TRIPS WEEKLY COMMENCING JUNE 7, LEAVE DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY. CONNECTING ROCKLAND DAILY EXCEPT MONDAY FOR BANGOR, BELLEFLEUR AND WAY LANDINGS.

TO PORTLAND THREE TRIPS WEEKLY. Leave Central Wharf, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 P. M.

SIX TRIPS WEEKLY COMMENCING JUNE 14, LEAVE DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

TO EASTPORT, LUBEC AND ST. JOHN TWO TRIPS WEEKLY FROM CENTRAL WHARF. MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS AT 10 A. M.

Boston & Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd.

TO YARMOUTH TWO TRIPS WEEKLY FROM CENTRAL WHARF. MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS AT 2 P. M.

FOUR TRIPS WEEKLY COMMENCING JUNE 8, LEAVE MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND FRIDAYS. Tickets and information at wharf office, Fort Mill 4800; or city office, 332 Washington St., Boston, Tel. Fort Mill 4828.

ADMINISTRATION'S PROGRAM IN CHILE

President Announces Plebiscite in Tacna-Arica. Reorganization of the Foreign Service, and Control of Nitrate Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Telegraphic advices reaching the Department of State from Santiago give further details of the message read by the President of Chile at the opening of the regular session of the Chilean Congress. The following was given as an outline of the Administration's program:

1. A definite solution of the Tacna-Arica question through a plebiscite. This is to be followed by an invitation to settle their boundaries disputes. A similar invitation also will be extended to Bolivia and Paraguay.

2. The Foreign Office and the foreign service are to be reorganized.

3. Constitutional reforms are proposed with respect to the political powers of the Senate; to limit congressional debates, and to empower the President to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies at least once during his term of office, and to decentralize the government. The reform of presidential elections, the creation of the office of Vice-President, the separation of church and state, the abolition of the Council of State, and the stabilization of cabinets are all also mentioned.

4. Social legislation is to be considered. Chile is planning to be represented at the Geneva labor conference in October, 1921, and bills are to be prepared for regulating the hours and conditions of labor. A ministry of labor and a ministry of agriculture are to be created. Measures are to be taken to combat alcoholism and to reform the marriage laws. Regional universities and vocational schools are planned.

5. The reform of the railway administration is to be considered, also the construction of a new trans-Andean railway via Antofagasta and Languinay.

6. Financial measures in the form of inheritance, income and property taxes. An internal loan of 50,000,000 pesos gold and 85,000,000 pesos paper is mentioned. The program also includes government control of nitrate prices and participation in profits in return for the abolition of export duties and the suppression of speculation. Another item is the stabilization of currency, only after the present deficit has been canceled, the budget balanced and a central bank established.

7. Public works are planned, including the reconstruction of the port of Iquique.

MEETING FOR NEW CITIZENS. NEW YORK, New York—President Warren G. Harding has signified his willingness to address a mass meeting soon to be held in Brooklyn for newly admitted citizens of the United States.

Nova Scotia



THE Acadia Village straggles down to the quaint water front with its mighty tides, and its water sports of infinite variety.

See Grand Pré with its tribute to "Evangeline." Camping, hiking, game for the camera—every vacation joy.

Call or write for Folder. DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY. Your local agent or 332 Washington St., Boston, Mass., or 117 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S.

THE PINES HOTEL, Digby, Nova Scotia, (Conn. Ad. Ry. Management), overlooks Digby Basin. Golf, tennis, motor boating and gay social life.

Baltimore to Hawaii

and return. Calling at Honolulu, Panama Canal, Los Angeles, San Francisco. Express Steamer. HAWKEYE STATE. Leaves Baltimore for Hawaii July 11. Leaves San Francisco for Baltimore July 27.

MATSON NAVIGATION CO. 56 South Gay St., Baltimore, Md. Mailing Agents U. S. Shipping Board.

VACATION TRIPS BY SEA.

BOSTON TO Philadelphia... Sat., 2 p. m. Baltimore... Tue., 5 p. m. Norfolk... Tue., 5 p. m. Meals and berth on main deck included. Slight extra charges for accommodations on promenade deck. Through tickets to principal points. Send for illustrated folder. MERCHANTS & MINERS TRAM CO. Established 1854. Millions of Passengers Carried—With 100% Safety. Pier 2, Northern Ave., Boston. Tel. Fort Mill 8100.

The Odd Man

An odd man, lady!
Every man is odd!

Mrs. Matchley, Hen-Wife

"If a sparrow came before my window," wrote Keats, "I take part in its existence and pick about the gravel." A touch of that sympathetic insight has made of Mrs. Matchley the wonderful hen-wife that she is.

You may have noticed that a pet animal often puts on some of the characteristic airs and graces of its owner; contrariwise, the ultra-horsey man, by neat legs and stable manners tries unconsciously to mold himself upon the noble animal that he adores. Mrs. Matchley's totem is quite as unmistakable—a bustling, comfortable, motherly buff Orington hen, bright-eyed, clean-stepping, her feathers all ruffled when she crosses the farmyard on a windy day. Almost by intuition she holds the secret of successful fowl-management, a secret not to be divulged lightly, but if you spend an hour, or so, in patient listening, the moment will come when you get a chance (you must seize it without delay), a chance to ask your question and receive in return some golden wisdom. I profess myself her most humble disciple, encouraged by her saying only last week, "There's a lot to pick up, ma'am, but I see as you are game to learn."

Mrs. Matchley holds that every bird has its own individuality, its own place in the social order of the hen-roost. She knows by heart every one of her hens, knows its genealogy and its moral character.

"Bless you, ma'am, they're just like us. Now look at that big bird; backward-like, he is, as meek as Moses. Hen-pecked, that's it! Ain't he like Mr. Collins at the shop?" (A local hero with a bevy of dominating daughters.) "An' that little one, for all he's small, he's the cock o' the walk, he does crow over all the rest. Bless you, you can always tell which are the young cockerels; they do think so much of themselves. Push, push, push, too cocky by half. No you don't, young sir, and a too forward while Leghorn finds himself thrust to the rear."

"Not but what I has my favor-ites. And they do know, ma'am. Oh yes, they do know well enough. Every morning, before I do feed them, that there little creature she do come and perch on the shaft of the wagon, ma'am, and look at me as if she did want to say, 'Yes, mother, I'll lay for you.' Lay? That little bird'll lay five or six days a week, as sure as eggs are eggs. I wouldn't part with she, not for 10 golden guineas. No, that I wouldn't!"

Of modern methods she is utterly scornful. Incubators are "things on natural things." Yet once Mrs. Matchley bought a brood of day-old chicks, artificially hatched, and introduced



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
She holds the secret of successful fowl-management

them to Fluffy, a Wyandotte pullet, who had been sitting on a pot egg for a few days.

"They didn't know what it was to have a mother, ma'am, and she was that surprised to see 'em so long before she'd expected; but before dinner time they was all as happy as a pig at peas, and three weeks saved."

Then there was Rocky—"a Plymouth Rock he is, ma'am. She'd got away, the little dapper, and laid under the shaft cutter in the loft, unbeknownst-like. Thirty eggs she'd got there when I did find 'em. More'n a month's eggs, ma'am. And how was I to know which were fresh laid and which weren't? I broke them one by one, ma'am, one by one into a basin, five and twenty good ones out of thirty! But how could Joseph and me eat all that lot? I made 'em into lemon curd, ma'am, seeing as lemons was cheap. Sold it next market day, every jar of it, as sure as eggs are eggs."

"Runaway, she did steal her nest out in the fields, comes back one mornin'

as proud as Punch, twelve chicks behind her. I couldn't scold her very much for it, could I, ma'am?"

Mrs. Matchley is fond of describing herself as "an old hen with one chick." "I did scrat and scrat for her, ma'am—for I'm not chicken-hearted though I do say it myself—and I took good care not to put all my eggs into one basket, if you understand me, ma'am, and when Freda did marry, there was a nice little nest-egg saved up for 'er. And when her man was away in the war, it did come in very useful, for you know, ma'am, that children an' chicken will always be pickin', as the saying is. Bless you, ma'am, with plenty of milk and plenty of eggs, then children had plenty."

It is for Freda's nest-egg that the feathers are so carefully sorted and put by. Some stuff cushions and pillows, since feather beds are no longer the fashion; the best are set aside for a traveling man who buys curiously marked feathers. And I have seen Mrs. Matchley's Sunday hat trimmed with the shining hackles of one of her own birds.

Occasionally I score one in her esteem by bringing her a bit of news from distant realms of hen-life which she has never visited. I can tell her of hens which I have seen in the poorest quarters of East London, hens that were kept for and laying much-prized eggs under the stairs, even under the bed. I can tell of the Pardon des Coqs in a Breton village near Guingamp. "Well now, ma'am, and I should like to see that. But do you think as the French cocks and hens would be able to understand me like, if I did call 'Coom, biddy, biddy'?"

But, above all, I have risen in Mrs. Matchley's estimation by narrating Chaucer's "Tale of Chanticleer and Dame Pertelote," which she never tires of hearing. She always punctuates the story with a string of comments and ejaculations. Her dismay when the fox carries off Chanticleer! "Ah and well do I know him, too, the rascal!"

How she laughs and cheers when the whole bevy rushes off in pursuit! How she claps her hands when Chanticleer outwits the fox at last! "Serve 'em right, serve 'em right!"

Minstrels and bards must commonly have sung before audiences who joined in like Mrs. Matchley, a wondrous aid to the flow of inspiration. I tear myself away reluctantly, looking back often at my hen-wife amid her feathered world. Hens are "bathing" in the sun-baked soil; a Rhode Island Red mingles delicately on his toes. And there is joy in the hen-roost—several hens have laid; the sound of their rejoicing is like the tuning up of a string orchestra. Mrs. Matchley is one broad smile. "Ten or twelve, ma'am, as sure as eggs are eggs."

TREASURES OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The statement that King George will go in person to Belfast to open the Northern Parliament of Ireland has aroused a great deal of speculation as to whether it would be possible to obtain the mace and other articles in use in the old Irish Parliament. Many of them are still in existence, but they cannot be had for the asking; they must be sought with tact and returned with generosity and civility.

It is one of the ironies common to Ireland that Ulster is electing a parliament before it has a parliament house; while Southern Ireland has a Parliament House in Dublin. The new Home Rule Act says nothing about the mace of the old Irish House of Commons. It is a beautiful "bauble," silver-gilt and highly ornamented, which did duty from the time of the Parliament of William and Mary, in 1692, till the Act of Union. The Irish people were familiar with it, for on fine days it was the custom of the Speaker to walk through the streets of Dublin to the House of Commons preceded by the sergeant-at-arms carrying the mace.

The last Speaker was Mr. Foster, a determined anti-Unionist, who, when the Irish Parliament was dissolved, refused to surrender the "bauble" to any but the constituted authority by whom it had been entrusted to his keeping. Its surrender was not forced, and it remains today in the hands of his great-grandson, Viscount Massereene and Ferrard. Lord Massereene allowed the mace to be exhibited in the National Museum, Dublin, until 1913, when he removed it to Antrim Castle.

There also is the Speaker's chair, an elaborately carved and splendidly upholstered piece of furniture, which Mr. Foster used from 1785 till 1800.

The gilt chandelier which once hung in the Irish House of Commons (to which the students of Trinity College were freely admitted if they went in their gowns) is now in the Examination Hall of that institution. The benches on which the Irish commoners sat passed into use at the Royal Irish Academy, which also possesses the mace and wool-sack of the Irish House of Lords. The silver bell which summoned the Irish House of Commons to divisions afterward turned up in use in the Theater Royal. When the building was burned down the bell was melted, but the silver was recovered and recast, and the new bell made to do duty at the Gaiety Theater.

Some years ago a number of Liberal members of the Imperial House of Commons formed themselves into an informal committee for the purpose of acquiring these objects and presenting them to a new Irish parliament. The parliament they had in view was one for the whole of Ireland. If, however, they or anyone else should fail to introduce Lord Massereene to give up the old "bauble," still remains the offer of Mr. W. A. Holman, once Premier of New South Wales, to present a mace of Australian gold to the Irish Parliament whenever it met.

FINDING NEW NAMES FOR THE BIRDS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Much would have been gained and only a paltry modicum of accuracy would have been lost if the naming of American birds had been turned over to the poets. No people is so intrusted with so delicate and delightful a task which can do no better with a bit of floating animated coat than to liken it to something to eat—calling it "butterfly." In that word alone the almost complete helplessness of the English-speaking peoples in matters of nomenclature is apparent. What has butter to do with beauty? As the result of this stupidity one of the loveliest creatures in all but shut out of English poetry. If one could call the insect papilion or farfalla, or even schmetterling, the case would be different. In fact, the Painted Wing does flap and float through the poetry of the countries in which it goes by those melodious names. If one did not have to name him at all but could bring him directly before the eye, as the Japanese poet may do in a single ideogram, that would be, perhaps, still better. But as things are in English, even the hardest poet hesitates to name him because of the gastronomic associations.

The awkwardness and conservatism of the English and Americans in their naming of birds. What one finds here almost exclusively is timidity, lack of audacious imagination, a clinging to obvious external matters of song, color, or habits. What is wanted, on the other hand, is a certain daring, an effort to pierce to what may be called the character of the bird. There need be no conscious straining after beauty. Simple, honest effort to tell the truth about the bird will achieve beauty in the only way it can ever be achieved—through indirection and as by-product.

Several American birds are named after familiar and well-loved English birds which they were thought to resemble. Considering that only one or two species are common to the two countries, this laudable conservatism led to some natural errors. The American robin, to take a familiar example, is twice as large as the English robin, is very differently colored, has an entirely different song, and belongs to a totally different family. Notwithstanding all this, some early emigrant, wishing to make the new home as much as possible a New England, must needs call the bird Robin because, forsooth, he has a red breast. The wide difference between the two birds is made clear by Oliver Wendell Holmes when he speaks of England as "a strange world where the robin was a little domestic bird fed at the table instead of a great fidgety, jerky, whooping thrush."

The American bird which most closely corresponds to the English robin in shape, size, habits, and voice—in everything, in fact, except color and family—is the bluebird. But this, of course, had to be the bluebird because of the preoccupation of the bird names with the most obvious distinguishing marks. No one can look at the bluebird's color and think of anything else. The same is true of the scarlet tanager, more popularly known by the nickname of "black-winged redbird." The indigo bird, also, is fairly well named, but what shall we say of the purple finch, whose serene, meditative warble is his most remarkable characteristic? It would seem that the early ornithologists had little ear for bird song and not too good an eye for color, for this finch is not purple in any strict sense. So far as his color is concerned, he might better be called the raspberry finch. The blue jay is really blue, we must admit, but he is so many more things, most of them exasperating, that a better name might easily have been found for him. The black and white creeping warbler, one of the most attractive birds of the woods, illustrates again this color obsession, and the whitebird caps the list, considering his perfectly fitting alias, which combines color with habit—snowflake.

Much less common than the purple names are those which imitate the songs or cries of birds. This seems to be due to the fact that relatively few persons ever hear bird songs in any keenly conscious and accurate way. The whippoorwill is well enough named, and so are the bobolink, veery, and chickadee. The phoebe bird saves us the trouble of finding a name for it by reiterating a name of its own choice.

The habits of birds are even less important than their song in determining their names. A very direct characterization of the purple grackle is given, however, in the variant "maize thief." The bobolink is sometimes called May bird, because he is seldom noticed in any other month. A bird upon which descriptive epithets have been loaded is the Canada Jay, also known as Moose Bird, Venison Heron, Grease Bird, and Camp Robber. The best known of his nicknames, Whiskey John, does not really imply anything as to his habits, for this is merely a folk etymology of the Indian name Wis-ka-Jon.

There are, of course, many lucky hits in the naming of American birds. Devil-downhead gives a vivid image of the nuthatch, and the name Preacher recalls the ceaselessly reiterated admonitions of the red-eyed vireo. The name oriole—one of the most beautiful words in the language for its mere sound—is a perfect name for a bird which can sing and speak in nothing but vowels and liquids. No one could do much better for the hermit thrush than is done in the popular name Swamp Angel. The mourning dove, too, is properly so called. The noble birds of the sea have been given noble names—the stormy petrel, the frigate bird, and the man-of-war.

Granting that it takes genius and a long time to name anything properly,

—what is poetry itself but a complete and accurate naming of things and experiences—still there can be no harm to see what one can do in renaming a few of the commoner birds. Suppose, then, that we call the robin Elm-lover. Does not that picture him as he sits on the topmost spray at sunset while the shadows climb slowly toward him, the bold boisterous notes tumbling disorderly from his bill? And then his distant cousin, the bluebird, why not call him Fleck o' the Sky, not for the sake of being poetical but just to tell the sober truth for once about that marvelous coat of his? The blue jay should be called simply Brag-gart, and the wood pewee the Day Dreamer. No better name for the house wren could be found than Fidget. The white-throated sparrow, which has been long obscure under its present misnomer, would begin to come into his own if we were to call him what he is, Voice of the Silence. The meadow lark should be known as Spring o' the Year, for those are clearly the words he says, and the round song sparrow might well be known as Hearts Up. When one comes to think of it, he sees that the scarlet tanager's real name is the Torch. As for the chickadee, it is impossible to better Emerson's magical phrase, Scrup o' Valour.

PRESSING OLIVES FOR OIL IN ITALY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Among the activities which fill the agricultural year in Italy, none is more important than the care of the olive trees. The pressing of their fruit and the passing of the oil which is so useful an item in Italian kitchens.

The olive tree will flourish and yield a generous crop in even the most barren soil: it casts so little shade that corn may be grown beneath it; a possibility which adds a peculiar loveliness to the Italian fields, when their ripened grain ripples like golden waves from which the olives raise their gnarled trunks and shimmering silver foliage.

It is not until November and December, when the other crops are all harvested, that the olives must be gathered, the men, mounted on ladders, picking from the trees into oval baskets slung at their waists, the women and children collecting all that have fallen. Pier Crescenzo, a Florentine worthy of the fourteenth century, left a treatise on agriculture wherein he advocated gathering the olives in November when they begin to color, declaring that, from these earliest berries the best quality of oil is obtained, although later pickings, when the fruit is riper, may yield a greater quantity; and this old belief still survives in the Tuscan proverb: "The first olive is golden, the second silver, the third worth nothing."

The olive pressing, like most agricultural processes in Italy, affords some picturesque scenes, and is still carried on in primitive fashion. The olives are carried in the "frantojo" (crushing house) in baskets, those first gathered by hand being crushed first and separately, since they yield the finest oil. The "frantojo" is usually a dim vaulted building with low stone archways, and in the center the old-fashioned press.

This crushing-mill consists of a huge stone basin into which the olives are poured, and wherein they are quickly ground to pulp by a heavy millstone which rotates within the trough. This millstone is held in place by massive wooden columns rising to the roof, and from this column there projects at right angles a strong pole which, as the ox or donkey attached to it tramps round, turns the mill. After this preliminary crushing the pulp is removed with wooden shovels and put into round rope-woven baskets called "gabbie," which close, top and bottom, with a drawstring. The lower string is tied before the basket is put in, and these baskets are then carried to another press and piled accurately one upon another beneath it. This second press is manipulated by men, three or four together throwing their full weight against the heavy projecting beam which turns the screw and brings the piston down upon the pulp, while the oil flows away through a pipe in the bottom of the stone basin to a receptacle below.

After the "gabbie" have been well pressed, they are removed, emptied, their contents ground afresh in the mill and then pressed again, a second, and sometimes a third, pressing of oil being thus obtained, although of an inferior quality to the first. Since olives contain about two-thirds water and one-third oil, the receptacle beneath the press receives both a yellowish water and the pure oil which floats upon its surface. This oil is skimmed off, poured into small barrels, carried to the "chiaritojo" or clearing-room, and emptied into great terra cotta jars glazed within. It must then be maintained at an even temperature and left for 10 or 15 days to settle, during which time the coarser oil sinks to the bottom, and the purest, brightest and clear as golden water, is skimmed off, poured into glazed jars and stored in a dark room, the other inferior qualities being also stored in the same way according to their grade.

The dark, gritty refuse which remains after the last pressing is called "sansa," and is sold to dealers who wash it in running water to free it from the crushed stones and grit, and then boil the remaining pulp and skins and subject it to fresh pressure, obtaining in this way a very inferior oil known as "olio lavato" or washed oil. This is used in soap-making, or, treated with sulphuric acid, for machine oil. Thus all is turned to some useful purpose; and Italy may well number among her most valued resources these low quiet-tinted trees which yield so rich a harvest as they lie like silvery mist, not only in the flat lowlands but along the terraces of the stony, thin-soiled hills.

WAYFARERS ALL

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Tom Coryate, son of the rector of Odcombe, a little village three miles from Yeovil, was an early and extremely enterprising wayfarer, who fared forth into foreign parts, and gave an account of his travels quite untouched by any of the marvelous romancing of Sir John Mandeville. Coryate was born in 1577, and found employment in London in the household of Prince Henry, eldest son of James I. But he longed for wider horizons; and consequently, on May 14, 1608, we find him embarking at Dover for his first enterprise, which was that of a pedestrian tour through a large portion of Europe. The scope of his travels appears pretty fully in the title page of his book, issued in 1611, giving an account of the countries he visited. It is styled "Coryate's Crudities, Hastily Gobbled up in five Moneths travells in France, Italy, Rhetia, commonly called the Grisons country, Helvetia, alias Switzerland, some parts of high Germany and the Netherlands. Newly digested in the hungry aire of Odcombe in the County of Somerset, and now dispersed to the nourishment of the travelling Members of the Kingdom."

In spite of this whimsical title, the book is not itself a fantastic one, although the many "Pane-gyric Verses" by most of the versifiers of that day, which introduce his remarks, are, to a very high degree. The time spent between his return home and the publication of the book is accounted for by the difficulty of getting



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Tom Coryate's Shoes: a decorative device in his book "Coryate's Crudities"

the work published; and the "Pane-gyric Verses" were written very largely for the purpose of making it marketable. They tell us more about the author's tramping some thousands miles than does Coryate himself. The book includes a quaint decorative device, composed of his shoes partly framed by a laurel wreath, those much-enduring shoes which, when he came home, he hung up in his father's church, as a kind of ex voto offering. The "Odcombean legge-stretcher," as he styled himself, was off again in 1612. He voyaged to Turkey, and thence found his way to India, to the court of the potentate, then called the "Great Mogul," at Ajmere. From thence he came to Surat; still, it appears, walking. That was his ultimate point; and very remarkable, too, that an unarmed and solitary traveler should go far in those times, three hundred years and more ago.

The shoes he hung up in Odcombe Church are, unfortunately, no longer there. They were last noticed early in the eighteenth century. It seems a pity that the enterprising "legge-stretcher's" footgear could not have been allowed to remain at Odcombe, even as those relics of the Black Prince, his heraldic surcoat and gauntlets, and other harness, are yet to be seen in the choir of Canterbury Cathedral, and the helmet and various trappings of Henry the Fifth in Westminster Abbey.

Among the foreigners who visited England in the seventeenth century and afterward wrote about the manners and customs of the English was Samuel de Sorbiere, Historiographer Royal to the King of France, who crossed the Channel from Calais to Dover in 1663. It took him seven hours. The people of Dover, it appears, were not very polite, and the boys ran after him, calling out "A Monsieur, a Monsieur!" and, retiring to a safe distance, called him a "French dog."

Just as there are eccentrics in the making of record performances who in these days trundle wheelbarrows from London to Brighton, so in the seventeenth century there were not wanting those quaint persons who undertook to perform the like deeds, for longer distances. There was, for



instance, Will, Kemp, who engaged in 1600 to dance in nine days from London to Norwich. He went by way of Rumford, Sudbury, Bury St. Edmunds, Thetford and Hingham, and covered probably 115 miles. But there was not merely eccentricity, or the sheer joy of wayfaring in Master Kemp's exploit. It was business. He made a book about it; that now rare work, the "Nine Days' Wonder," in which he tells us how he spent his life in "mad luges and merry jests."

John Taylor, the "Water Poet," whose productions fill pages in the catalogue of the British Museum Library, was busy in the middle of the seventeenth century, wayfaring all over England and being entertained at country houses; accepting hospitality as his due, and in return writing and printing the most fulsome praise of his hosts in doggerel verse, which seems to ourselves the most shocking bad taste in those who encouraged it, as those country gentlemen obviously did, for had it been otherwise, Taylor would scarcely have carried on for so many years. The secret of it seems to be that in those times very few of the country gentlemen came to London. The distance was too far; the travelling bad; the expense great. Those were the times when such people, instead of coming to London for "the season," went for the same purpose from their rural solitudes to their nearest county town. The old "town houses" of the country society of that period may yet be seen in towns like Shrewsbury, Chester, Hereford, Norwich and others. To these rustic gentles, the appearance of such an one as Taylor, primed with all the latest gossip of London, would be a boon.

His "Peniless Pilgrimage" from London to Edinburgh, and indeed continued so far into Scotland as Braemar, was a journey made in 1618, in which he proposed to take no money with him, ask no money, and spend none. How he did it, his book tells. This "Money-less perambulation" is recorded in a book for which he obtained 1600 subscribers, a success which induced him to print a very much larger edition. But when the subscribers were required to honor their promise, scarcely more than half of them did so. In return for his lack of a promised support he published his satire, "A Kicksy-Whimsy," in which he duly punishes those who promised much and performed nothing.

"Two of a trade never agree," says the old proverb; and although Coryate cannot be said to have made a profession of his wanderings, or to have found a livelihood in them, as Taylor largely did, there was certainly an antipathy between the two. It was an active feeling on one side only, and was shown by Taylor, who constantly ridiculed, but at the same time strove to rival Coryate's performances, even making a journey to the Continent in 1616. But Taylor's travels in foreign lands were trivial performances, and there can be no thought of comparing their style. Coryate is readable. He was a cultivated person, while Taylor was just a sprackled vulgarian with a gift of facile and not elegant rhyming. His "works" number 157 titles. A proportion of them have been reprinted, but only as curiosities.

A Man's Dessert

—By Mrs. Knox

TO serve desserts that men like especially well, and still please the rest of the family, is not always as easy as it might seem. Yet here is a dessert that is a delight, not only to the men but to every member of the family. Surprise the family with it without saying anything in advance, and see what a sensation it will create.

A Homemade Grape Juice Charlotte

1/2 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
1 cup cold water
1 cup boiling water
1 cup grape juice
1 tablespoonful lemon juice
1 1/2 cups heavy cream, beaten until stiff
1/2 cup sugar
Lady Fingers

Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes and dissolve in boiling water. Add grape juice, lemon juice and sugar. Stir until mixture begins to thicken; then fold in cream. Turn into mold lined with lady fingers. Remove from mold and garnish with whipped cream, sweetened and flavored with vanilla. Stiffly beaten egg whites may be used in place of the whipped cream, if preferred.

"Special Dishes" Booklet

There are many other special dishes that men like in my two booklets, "Dainty Desserts" and "Food Economy," which I will send to you free upon request. Just send me four cents in stamps to cover postage and mention your grocer's name.

Mrs. Charles B. Knox
KNOX GELATINE
800 Knox Avenue, Johnstown, N. Y.

Wherever a recipe calls for gelatine—think of KNOX

PORTABLE SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES

Shipped direct from the big timber district to any part of the world. Quickly erected; durable, warm, economical. We guarantee satisfaction in any climate. Send for catalogue.

American Portable House Co.
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

Information for Auto Tourists
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

It may be of interest to those of your readers who are planning an overland automobile trip to California and other points in the southwest to know that when they reach Albuquerque, N. M., they can call at the office of this club and secure information that is of value to the auto tourist.

We can tell them of points of interest in New Mexico, and how to reach them, of the road conditions throughout New Mexico and the southwest, the location of good camping grounds and of hotel accommodations in different localities.

We shall consider it a privilege to extend every courtesy to those calling on us. To those who wish information before they leave home, we shall be glad to answer any inquiry by mail.

(Signed) L. J. OTTEN,
Assistant Secretary, New Mexico Auto Club.
Albuquerque, N. M., May 19, 1921.

TWO NEW YORK HOTELS

Personally Managed by Robert D. Blackman, who has made for himself and the

Hotel Belleclaire

a nation-wide reputation for perfect meals and hotel service.

That it is a well-earned reputation is evidenced by the many families and individuals who have made this their permanent home for years.

An endless stream of enthusiastic transient guests has made Belleclaire comfort known everywhere. Next time you are in New York, stop at The Belleclaire and experience real home cheer at a real hotel.

Located on Broadway at 77th Street, close to the theatre, shopping and business district, yet far enough away to assure a quiet night's sleep in fresh air.

To those who prefer a more residential location, the

Hotel San Remo

offers many attractive features.

Directly opposite and overlooking beautiful Central Park, The San Remo occupies the entire block from 74th to 75th Streets on Central Park West.

The Park affords every advantage to those who enjoy walking, or equestrian exercise and is a restful spot on hot days in summer.

Children can play there in absolute safety.

Mr. Blackman has recently taken over the management of The San Remo. His personal attention insures the same courteous service and good meals that have made The Belleclaire famous.

The rooms are bright and cheerful with morning or afternoon sun, depending upon their location.

Convenient to the theatre, business and shopping districts, The San Remo is an ideal hotel for the family on an extended visit or the business man on a trying trip.

For rates or any information, wire, write or phone

J. H. Price, Resident Manager
Hotel San Remo
Central Park West, 74th to 75th Sts., New York

Telephone Columbus 6700

John W. Heath, Resident Manager
Hotel Belleclaire

Broadway at 77th St., New York

Telephone Schuyler 9100

Or Mr. Robert D. Blackman

NAIAD
The Perfect D
Ready-to-wear
DRESS LININGS
Nainsook, Net Silk
For Home and Professional Dressmaking
Look for the NAIAD trade mark. NAIAD Dress Linings are made with the same refined and distinctive workmanship which has made famous NAIAD Dress Shields.
Get them at your favorite store
The C. E. CONOVER CO.
181 Franklin St., New York

State Street Trust Co.
MAIN OFFICE
33 STATE STREET
CORSET SQUARE BRANCH
579 Boylston Street
MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE BRANCH
Corner Massachusetts Ave. and Boylston St., BOSTON, MASS.

SPANISH SOCIALISTS
DECIDING ON POLICYResults of Party Congress to
Affect Not Only Socialists of
Spain, but the Whole National
Political Situation as WellBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—Once and for all, Spanish Socialists must now decide for which of the different sorts of Socialism they will labor. In order to settle whether they will attach themselves to the Second International, to the Third, which is that of Moscow and of Mr. Lenin, or to the Reconstructionists, who are more moderate, they are holding a special extraordinary congress; and over all Spanish Socialism there is the belief that they have come to the parting of the ways.

Some of the veteran Socialists are rather skeptical as to what may happen, but the newer members of the party are out for extremes. There is a definite organization called the Young Socialists, and these are rampant now. Up to a year or two ago Spanish Socialism was mainly of the Second International class, and was going quietly. But the European repercussions after the war, and the strong movements among the working classes in Spain of late, influenced by the action of the syndicalists of Barcelona, have made a great difference, and early last year it was apparent that the extremists in the party, those who had been attracted by Russian Communism, had become a most formidable if not a majority force.

If for the moment Socialism is a smaller power in Spain than in some other countries, it has to be remembered that this country is in a state of comparatively speedy social development from a comparatively far backward condition, and that, as development proceeds, tendencies that are cultivated now may have very great influences. No country at the moment seems less capable of the practical adoption of Mr. Lenin's doctrine than Spain, but in none may the formal adoption of it by the Socialists be of greater consequence. So it is with anxiety that the Socialists in general have gone forward to this special congress in Madrid.

Representatives to Moscow

Last June, at a special congress of the party, it was voted to join the Third International, but with certain important reserves on the autonomy of the party in Spain and the power to make revisions of the Moscow resolutions. At the same time it decided to send two representatives of different branches of Socialism to Moscow to examine and report on what they saw and heard there, and bring with them the statements and decisions of Mr. Lenin himself in regard to their situation and perplexities. Mr. Angulano and Fernando de los Rios, representatives respectively of Third International Socialism and the Reconstructionists, were dispatched to the headquarters of Mr. Lenin, and what happened there, and how they reported upon it on their return to Madrid, has already been described in these columns. Briefly, Mr. Lenin was stern and would make no concessions. He criticized Spanish Socialists severely, said flatly that there must be great sacrifices and that for the present there could be "no liberty," and refused to admit that there might be any form of Spanish autonomy, insisting that if Spain came into the Third International it must completely surrender itself to Moscow and accept his 21 conditions entirely.

Mr. Angulano reported in favor of adopting the Third International, with these severe conditions attached, but Fernando de los Rios intimated that he did not like them and thought Spanish Socialists would do better to adhere to the Reconstructionists, as he had at first advised. A vote of the delegates who listened was taken at the time, not intended to be final but just a test, and there was a majority against joining up with Moscow. It was at once and necessarily determined to hold a special congress of the party to decide what should be done.

Conservatism Abandoned

It has to be added that those who last year determined to adopt the Third International, with the reserve Mr. Angulano expressed about Spanish autonomy and the power of revision, have dropped their reservations, and accept the Socialism of Mr. Lenin without qualification. The issue is, therefore, between the Third Internationalists and the Reconstructionists. With slight variations the more conservative Socialist group attaches itself to the views expressed by Fernando de los Rios, who is a Granada professor, after he had been

to Moscow and observed conditions there.

Fernando de los Rios considers that the theoretic dogmatism of Moscow is a serious threat to the Socialist movement, and that it has split up the party into sections, one of which disdains ideas of democracy and would excommunicate all protestants. To Mr. de los Rios, Socialism signifies an enrichment of personal liberty which at the same time demands a certain disciplinary subjection to the creed. He and the rest of the Reconstructionists would reject the Lenin system, because in their opinion it is not that of the proletariat, but of the political majority. Hence the Reconstructionists believe advancement through constitutional ways to be better and more effective than revolution, and they condemn the policy of Lenin which is being practiced by Moscow.

Reconstructionist Groups

Within the Reconstructionist section are various groups; they are not all of a piece and uniformly absolute. The extreme Right in this section is represented by the Bilbao Socialist deputy, Indalecio Prieto, who, from beginning as an out-and-out Socialist when he was first elected for Bilbao two or three years ago, has moderated much, and in recent times has attracted attention for barely disguised support of Liberal-Conservative governments. He is in fact one of the most moderate or "reasonable" Socialists that have ever been near the head of things Socialistic in Spain. It is commonly remarked in these days that he is more Liberal than Socialist. At any rate, he has in a short period become a great force in Spanish Socialism and even in Spanish politics, and his speeches in the congress have attracted great attention. On the other wing of the Reconstructionists is Large Caballero. There is also Fabra Rivas, who has intimate relations with the Socialistic elements that direct the International Labor Bureau at Geneva. Between these groups are Mr. Besteiro and Mr. de los Rios.

Mr. Angulano, one of the most reserved of the Third International group, thinks that the dictatorship would be more effective in the organization of the new political system when exercised by a complete proletariat rather than by a party or section in the name of the whole, when such section exercises its dictatorship against the remainder. Others, like Nuñez de Arenas, say that this is just sentimentalism. There had been propositions to hold the congress at Bilbao or Valladolid, but the Socialists of these places, fearing that there might be violent scenes with which they preferred not to be intimately associated, refused the propositions made to them.

Advance Signs Interesting

On the rolls there are some 54,000 Socialists, but as the rules insist that all who vote or whose votes are carried by their delegates must have paid their subscriptions, the effective in this respect number only 12,000. In advance of the congress the early voting of the districts upon the selection of their delegates and the policy they were adopting was peculiarly interesting. The Asturias, with its strong mining interests, voted for the Third International, and somewhat surprisingly at a committee meeting of the Madrid section, held prior to the assembly that was to decide the vote of the capital, the Reconstructionists were overthrown. These were threatening signs.

Whatever the result of the congress, the influence not merely upon the Socialist movement in Spain but upon Spanish politics in general, must be appreciable. It is considered almost certain that whichever side wins, a definite split must occur, since it is quite improbable that the two sections will work together in harmony. It is further believed that, this being the case, there is probability that the Reconstructionists may take a part in government in the future, while on the other hand the Third Internationalists are expected to attach themselves in some way to the General Labor Federation.

OIL PROSPECTS IN PAPUA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Prospects of obtaining oil in Papua in large quantities are now more encouraging, and it is hoped that a productive oil field will be discovered. Although the £100,000 voted by the Imperial Government and the Australian Parliament for a survey of possible oil fields in Papua will probably be extended by November, it is unlikely that the search for oil will be abandoned by the two governments. Prior to the unpublished and more optimistic survey of the oil position in Papua, a geological and engineering report upon the Upiu oil fields in New Guinea had not held out rosy prospects of striking oil in the majority of wells. It was stated that to test thoroughly the western oil belt in Papua, several wells would be drilled.

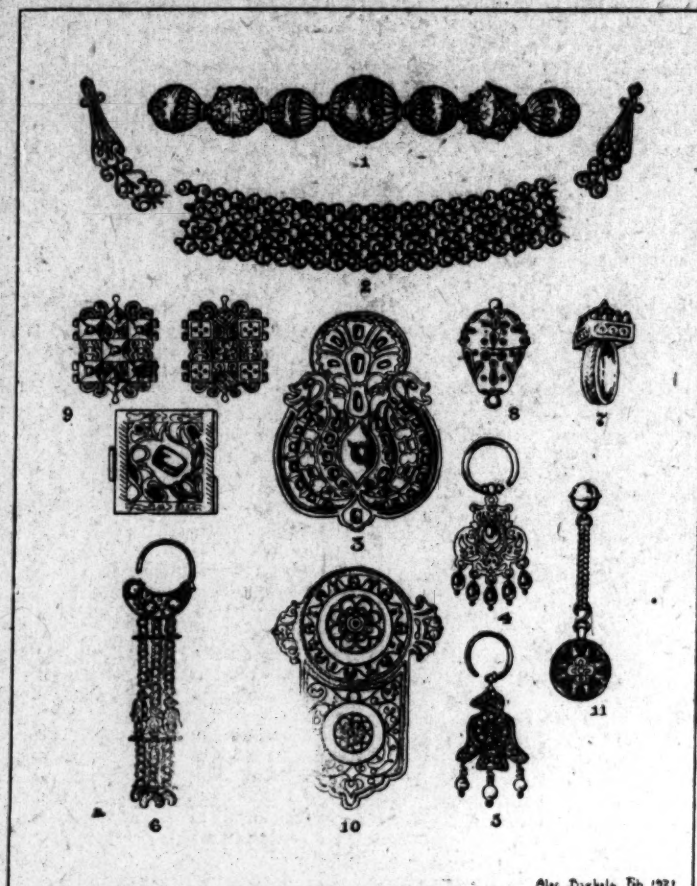
RUSSIAN JEWELRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

For more than two thousand years Russia has produced an abundance of gold, silver and precious stones. From a period practically prehistoric this native wealth has been taken advantage of by its craftsmen for the production of personal ornaments. In particular the nations of the Caucasus employed much gold in ancient times in fashioning articles of jewelry which they further embellished with many rudely cut gems. The Georgian and Circassian objects in the museums of Moscow testify to their skill. Caucasian work is to be seen also in several of the great European museums, not

have been particularly renowned for the production of jewelry and certain kinds were also made in the peasant homes as a kустарный craft.

Although nowadays considerable towns, such as Kiev, Odessa, Vilna, Nizhni Novgorod, and, of course, Moscow, produce jewelry, it must be remembered that the craftsmen are for the most part genuine agrarian peasants. We know little enough of their economic conditions now, but under the old régime they were as a whole in the greatest need of extra employment. While in the summer months they were agriculturists, it was yet an impossibility for the majority to live and pay their heavy taxes from that source alone. Hence those who had a trade, such as jewelry, during



Examples of Russian jewelry

No. 1, beads of gold filigree. No. 2, silver neck chain. No. 3, ornament from headress. Nos. 4, 5, and 6, earrings. No. 7, finger ring. No. 8, gold filigree button. No. 9, links from girdles. No. 10, girdle clasp. No. 11, pendant.

ably at Vienna, bearing witness to the fact that their gold and silversmiths were past masters in their craft. To this day there are whole streets in the bazaars of Tiflis entirely occupied by clever workers in the precious metals.

The skill of Scythian metal workers is classical knowledge, and none of their work is more interesting than the jewelry. More than eight centuries ago the high pitch of development to which these wonderful people attained. Their fibules, earrings, necklaces and so forth were frequently enriched with jewels, enamel and pearls of great beauty.

The northern part of Russia—ancient Muscovy—has always been, and is, indeed, to this day, distinct in most essentials, and its jewelry from the tenth century onward was almost exclusively Byzantine in form and feeling. The style is still affected in some of the modern designs; but during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries Asiatic, Caucasian, Persian, and other influences brought about certain modifications, until, in the seventeenth century, the jeweler's art attained its truest, characteristically national style.

With the dawn of the next century and the epoch of Peter the Great, the court and fashionable world of Russia began to ape the nations of the West. Bijouterie followed the lead, set by the Shipwright Tsar in all artistic activities, and forsook the strong, traditional forms for those of western Europe.

But in the lesser towns, the semi-rural and rural districts the older art lived on, and still survives, the more secure from extraneous influence perhaps in its later rôle as one of the wonderful peasant arts. When we remember that the peasantry of Russia comprises about 82 per cent of the entire population, we realize that we are permanently justified in neglecting to qualify our subject as peasant jewelry.

For centuries certain governments, such as Vladimir, Tula and Varsovie,

Walk-Over Boot Shops

1059 Woodward Avenue
1546 Woodward Avenue

13830 Woodward Ave., Highland Park

DETROIT

Men's, Boys' and
Youth's Shoes
Women's, Misses' and
Children's Shoes

COAL

For Fireplace or Furnace, House
or Factory

"HOTTER THAN SUNSHINE"

UNITED
FUEL & SUPPLY CO.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Very effective adjuncts to the splendor of ceremonial dress are sets of buttons, clasps and other ornaments. Some of the very daintiest of Russian jeweler's work is bestowed upon these. As an example, we may cite a beautiful set from a court mantle comprising a fine pendant, a clasp and five buttons. The pendant is oval, outlined by a thin fillet in relief. On a diaper ground is displayed a double-headed eagle, holding a scepter and sphere. The sphere is silver, the remainder being richly enameled in blue, lilac, green, white and yellow. The clasp and buttons are simpler, ornamented with flowers in colored enamels.

Generally the buttons of most artistic value are either flat and enameled or bell-shaped in filigree. Specimens of the latter are found in most collections and exhibit typically traditional designs and fine workmanship. Girdles of various designs show a tendency to reproduce Byzantine types, particularly those formed of plaques linked together and decorated with floral devices. One example is of silver with a floral device of emeralds and enameled border. Another is of gold with design carried out in emeralds, rubies and fine enamel. Very rich in effect also are others of linked rosettes garnished with stones and champlevé enamel. The clasp of these zones invariably exhibits the best work, being as it were the morceau d'élite of the whole.

It must be considered a matter of great regret that of late years the making of such beautiful and characteristic things should be disappearing. Yet it is a fact that during the last half century the increased production of factory-made, gimcrack trinkets has had an adverse effect. The spread of town habits and fashions has, moreover, resulted in a marked decline even in the wearing of these objects of peasant art. But Russia is a land of great space and almost inaccessible spots. And there are yet, throughout rural Russia, many retired districts that are little touched by outside influences. In such places the old-world fashions, the traditional garb, and many of the ancient customs still linger on. It is only in such surroundings that the beautiful jewelry is still commonly worn, although doubtless a good deal is treasured in families as heirlooms.

LIBERALS WIN AGAIN
IN SOUTH AUSTRALIASpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia—A good working majority has been obtained by the Liberal Government in South Australia as the result of the state elections. Forty-four seats out of 46 have been decided as follows: Liberals, 26; Farmers and Settlers, 2; Labor, 16. The government had 21 Liberals and 7 Nationalist supporters. Most of the Nationalist members, who broke away from the government and helped to form a Progressive Country Party, have been defeated. Labor comes back with practically unchanged numbers.

The victory of the Liberals is significant in view of the Premier's firm stand against industrial extremists. He recently told the workers that he was not in favor of supporting the unemployed by government grants if unemployment was caused by the refusal to accept a reduced scale of wages in order to keep industry moving.

The J. L. Hudson Co.
DETROIT, MICH.

The June Sale of Luggage

Is Propitiously Timed to Help the Summer Vacationist

Men and women who wait for this annual event to buy new luggage are missing this sale, a veritable bonanza of opportunity.

In the sale are wardrobe trunks, steamer trunks, dress trunks, bags, suit cases, made according to Hudson high standards of durability and workmanship at prices which are gratifyingly low.

The wardrobe trunk at \$36.50 will take care of a dozen dresses, suits and coats, and there are accessory drawers to boot.

If you need a bag, don't miss seeing the genuine cowhide traveling bags at \$11.95 and \$14.95.

Some well made suit cases for men or women are \$8.95 to \$41.

Hudson's—Lower Floor—Men's Building

SMART CLOTHES
W. E. CANTON CO.
1485 Washington Boulevard
DETROIT

That different Shop of Correct
Wearables for
MAN OR BOY
featuring
Quality at Moderate Prices

**A Postcard
Will Bring Our
1921 Booklet of
Sport Shoes**

LYFES
Woodward and Adams
DETROIT

Pringle Furniture Co.
FURNITURE OF QUALITY
Bugs, Linoleum, Pictures and Frames
Sundries, Pictures Framed to Order
431 Gratiot Avenue, DETROIT
D. PRINGLE, Manager

**STOUT WOMEN
We invite you to inspect our new arrivals in
SMART APPAREL**
guaranteeing a perfect fit in garments of
slender, graceful lines. \$12.95 to \$25.
LANE BRYANT
21 Floor
Washington Arcade
1581 Woodward Ave.
DETROIT

SLOW PROGRESS IN
BIG FLYING BOATSNew High-Speed Airships Will
Economize Time as Estab-
lished Transporters of Passen-
gers, Mails and GoodsBy special aeronautical correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The development of the big flying boat is proceeding satisfactorily, but the rate of progress in the design of these big, complicated, costly vehicles is, unavoidably, almost as slow as that of airships. A certain amount of cynicism exists, in spite of the useful service rendered by big flying boats in the war, the crossing of the Atlantic by American flying boats, and other great achievements. But the fact that leading aeronautical engineers, and naval engineers also, in America, Great Britain, Italy, and Germany, expect complete success is very significant. Difficulties and failures are certain, but there is good reason for believing that one is much nearer to the definite establishment of this division of aircraft for commercial purposes than a casual glance at the situation discloses.

Since the days, before the war, when former Lieutenant-Colonel Porte was projecting a flight across the Atlantic on a big Curtiss flying boat, a large number of formidable problems have been overcome. Many of these problems at one time seemed to be insoluble, and to this day some of the broad outlines of design are matters for discussion. On the other hand, the accumulated experience of entente countries, to which is now added that of Germany, is about to bear rich fruit. Mistakes are still being made.

Safe Transport Vehicle

The wreck of the great Caproni flying boat was undoubtedly due to an error in design; and such a costly blunder naturally creates doubt in the mind of the public. But the fact is, the big flying boat, once rightly designed, will immediately become one of the most safe and reliable of transport vehicles; far more so than small single-engine aeroplanes which, indeed, although in rapid process of becoming a perfectly sound proposition, would always have to be employed in numbers, and on a system of relays, to insure perfectly reliable running on an air line.

Now the compelling attraction of the big flying boat is that, once success is achieved—that is to say, with the production of types superior to the N. C.-4 that crossed the Atlantic, or to any type used during the war—there will develop a very fast transporter of big loads, capable of crossing wide stretches of ocean, of passing over considerable land distances, requiring no artificial aerodromes and no cov-

ered sheds, its piloting and navigation as nearly proof against human error as those of a ship. In a great many parts of the world it is certain to be a much-used passenger and mail carrier.

In Great Britain the big flying boat is at the moment conceived on a smaller scale than it is in Italy and America. The firm of Vickers, it is true, was until lately engaged on the construction of a monster to be driven by eight engines. This machine would have been the biggest in the world, but for reasons of economy the British stopped the order. Some large boats are being built, but they are not so big as some that are under construction elsewhere.

All Experimental

Thus, the Caproni recently wrecked in Italy had eight 400-h. p. Liberty motors, and the United States Naval Department has ordered a flying boat with nine Liberty motors. The British Fairey has only half as much weight and power. It must not be assumed, however, that the bigger boats are necessarily superior to the smaller. In a measure all are experimental, and decidedly the big American and Italian craft are bolder ventures into unknown elements of design. According to leading aeronautical engineers much bigger flying boats will eventually be made.

The "amphibian"—the flying boat provided with retractable wheels for landing on dry land if required—will prove a useful craft in many regions, but the feature of alighting on land is one that will restrict its size for some time to come. Great difficulties have been met and overcome in the design of landing carriages for "giant" aeroplanes. Such machines require hard ground and, as need scarcely be explained, owing to their great inertia a comparatively small shock in alighting may cause serious structural strains and damage. They also require large spaces to ascend from and land on.

Where Britain Leads

The complication of the retractable landing carriage makes this problem much more serious, and will for some time to come prove a limiting factor as to size. The "amphibian," nevertheless, is certain of a great future. At the moment Great Britain appears to have been most successful with this type.

Undoubtedly Great Britain leads in the matter of hull construction for big flying boats, to which problem British naval engineers have brought their unrivaled experience to bear. A recent lecture on this subject was given to the Aeronautical Society by a naval engineer, and the American naval attaché took part in the debate. On the oceans and also on the great rivers of North and South America the big flying boat is about to make its appearance, not merely as an experimental craft, but as an acknowledged and established transporter of passengers, mails, and goods, wherever high speed, economy of time, and escape from the irksomeness and expense of long sea voyages are desired.

ALFRED J. RUBY, INC.
101 WASHINGTON BLVD., DETROIT

**MADE IN ALL LEATHERS
AND COMBINATIONS
\$16.50**

**The skillfully correct interpretation
of the mode which is shown in all
of Ruby's footwear appeals to the
woman of refinement.**

Himelhoch's
DETROIT, MICH.

1921 Versions of the Edited Bathing Suit \$5.00 to \$9.00—Even the most conventional models reflect something of the desire for novelty—colorful contrast in unbordered motifs, and still bolder in geometrical designs. To prevent undue a higher neckline in the back is featured in one model. Square instead of "V" necks and short sleeves with straps are other new features.

See
**THE RICHMOND AND
BACKUS CO.** WHEN YOU
WANT GOOD
Printing, Engraving, Bookbinding,
Office Furniture and Supplies
Cherry 4700 Woodward at Congress, Detroit

W. J. Healy shoes

1426 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT

Presenting
CORRECT STYLES
Costumers to Gentlewomen

Kuhn's
Makers of High Grade Candies
1418 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT, MICH.
LUNCHEON SUPPER

**MacDiarmid's
Candies**

Just Old-Fashioned Goodness in a
New-Fashioned Way
7 STORES IN DETROIT

The Russel Co.
1528 Woodward Ave., Detroit
LADIES APPAREL
of Style and Quality at
Reasonable Price

The June Sale of Undermuslins

This is the sale many women wait for because the prices are much lower than they are under usual conditions.

It includes American, French and Philippine underwear—in large quantities and a great variety of styles.

The prices are low—very low for fine things.

Women will find it to their advantage to shop during this sale. If you cannot come down, the shopper's assistant will be glad to make selections for you.

Newcomb-Endicott Company
DETROIT, MICH.

BRITAIN'S OUTLOOK
FOR PROHIBITION

Viscount Astor Thinks the Tide
May Be Turned in Its Favor
Partly Through the Enormity
of the Present Drink Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—The recent debate in the House of Commons on Colonel Gretton's licensing bill, and Lady Astor's striking speech in opposition to it, showing it up as a brewers' bill and largely contributing to its withdrawal, has revived interest in England in the temperance question. Anyone making a survey of the present temperance position in the United Kingdom must remember that every period of self-sacrifice and self-control, such as was in force during the war, has always been followed by a period of reaction. England's war-time control (shorter hours for drinking, and so forth), was only temporary, and will automatically lapse if no act of Parliament is passed to make the hours during which drink may be sold shorter than they were before the war. Before the war, alcohol could be sold during some 17 hours out of 24, while during the war they were reduced to 5½, and now they are 6½. It is thought the government will announce a further relaxation. Undoubtedly, unless an act is soon passed through Parliament, making shorter hours statutory, the liquor traffic will continue stirring up public opinion to demand a further relaxation. Mr. Lloyd George foresaw this when, in 1917, he said that unless the nation took over the liquor trade, there would be an irresistible pressure, on demobilization, to return practically to pre-war conditions.

Popular Sanction Needed

Knowing Viscount Astor's great interest in the temperance question, and indeed in any question that relates to the welfare of the people, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called on him, and in an interview asked why Mr. Lloyd George, having foreseen the demand for a return to pre-war conditions, had not taken steps to prevent it, to which Lord Astor replied: "Well, in 1917 the old temperance societies would not give him the necessary support to take over the trade. They demanded war-time prohibition, and nothing else. He, however, felt that such a measure must have popular sanction, and that opinion in England was not so advanced as in the United States and Canada. He was undoubtedly right. Since then he has been busy with foreign affairs and industrial problems. Undoubtedly, too, most of his colleagues now are not pro-temperance."

It is also important to remember that the heavy war taxation and the inability of British industry to re-establish itself quickly has reduced the funds of the temperance organization, as it has reduced almost every one's income. So the Temperance Party is very badly off. The liquor trade, on the other hand, made gigantic profits during the war and has large fighting funds, spent lavishly in influencing public opinion since the armistice. The old temperance bodies also tended in the past, perhaps naturally, to identify themselves exclusively with the Liberal Party. The Liberal Party was smashed at the last election, and counts for little either in Parliament or in the country. This, of course, affects the effectiveness of the temperance forces.

Labor's Attitude

"Labor, as a whole, has failed to appreciate that the political influence of drink must be on the side of reaction and conservatism. Labor hitherto has been so busy with purely industrial and wage problems that it has failed to see how the liquor traffic was helping to defeat its efforts. Of political leaders, Mr. Asquith in the past has fought for licensing reform, but with his head and not with his heart. Since the armistice he has seen war gains in sobriety lost without protest. "Mr. Lloyd George has for the time being ceased to be a fighting factor on the side of temperance. Many of his Coalition associates are intimately connected with the liquor traffic. Probably also, as Prime Minister, he does not feel himself as free to go out and tilt against social evils as he used to when he was not head of the government. So there is quite a

slump in temperance and progress, and a casual observer might feel that liquor was unduly influencing public opinion."

In reply to a question as to what is the feeling in England about prohibition in America, Lord Astor stated: "England is totally ignorant of the effects of prohibition in America. The drink trade has fought prohibition in England, not on its merits, but has represented the movement as a piece of American interference in the social habits of this country, and in the welfare of the working classes. What-ever bad feeling there may be in Britain against America is largely due to this liquor propaganda."

America Misrepresented

"I was recently in America," continued Lord Astor, "and I found that I had been absolutely misled by the majority of English newspapers on the effects of prohibition. The English newspaper reader is constantly being told that prohibition has broken down, has little public support, has converted America into a nation of dope fiends and criminals, and has increased drunkenness enormously."

Asked what he thought would turn the tide in England in favor of temperance, Lord Astor said: "First, the ordinary swing of the pendulum. Then, in these hard times, the country cannot afford a drink bill of well over £400,000,000 as compared with a pre-war drink bill of £160,000,000. Lastly, the true effects of prohibition in America will gradually be learnt. Manufacturers will find American competition more efficient, while this country has lost some of its war-time industrial efficiency. For instance, in British convictions for drunkenness have doubled, both for men and women, since Armistice Day."

A Spiritual Revival

"As a matter of fact," continued Lord Astor, "there are signs of a spiritual revival. The other day the brewers had a heavy blow in Parliament when they had to withdraw an anti-temperance bill they had expected to pass."

On inquiring of Lord Astor whether he thought the day would ever come when England would adopt prohibition, he said: "In these times of change it is unwise to prophesy as to what may happen in the future. Some reformers of the modern school advocate state ownership, so as to get disinterested management during the period while drink is sold, in order to get rid of the private profit-making interest and propaganda which has such a powerful grip on the country. They would couple with this a scheme of local veto."

English Sense of Justice

"The old temperance societies will not recognize the 1904 Licensing Act," said Lord Astor, "which entitled licensees to compensation on a new basis. So long as the temperance societies refuse to admit this basic idea of compensation and are satisfied with the opposite viewpoint expressed by lawyers, for political purposes, in Parliament, they will fail to get the public support necessary for early progress. The chief characteristic of Englishmen is a sense of justice, and voters can easily be aroused against confiscatory proposals."

"Some influential people feel," Lord Astor concluded, "that temperance would make the most rapid progress if all localities were given the right of voting periodically on the three alternatives of private ownership, public ownership, and prohibition. Personally I am sure each of these two latter alternatives would be adopted by some districts, and I have sufficient faith in democracy to be confident that the best alternative, as it proved itself on trial, would be gradually adopted by an increasing number of areas. I should advocate giving reasonable compensation in case of a prohibition vote, as well as on a public ownership vote, because I prefer to pay for progress in cash rather than delay progress and so pay in human lives, in misery, and in industrial inefficiency."

HOUSE OF COMMONS
INSTALLS SPEAKER

J. H. Whitley Is Appointed at a
Time When, It Is Asserted,
"Confidence in Parliament
Was Never More Needed"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

WESTMINSTER, England.—The important event of the election of a new Speaker was witnessed in the House of Commons recently when J. H. Whitley was unanimously elected as the successor to J. W. Lowther, who had held this office under six successive Parliaments and during five administrations. Punctually at 4:25 the mace was brought in and placed on the table, the members rising in their places. The Prime Minister then read a brief message from King George, giving leave to the House to forthwith proceed to the election of a successor to Mr. Lowther. Colonel Midday, Coalition Unionist, immediately rose, and amid cheers proposed the election as Speaker of Mr. Whitley.

If the office of the chairmanship of committees did not entitle the holder to the succession to the speakership, Colonel Midday said, neither should it be regarded as a disqualification. Mr. Whitley had stood the test imposed by that office, and could be trusted to preserve the traditions which had made the House the model assembly of its kind.

Labor Endorses Appointment

Arthur Henderson, as senior member of the Labor Party, seconded. Never was confidence in Parliament more needed, he said, than at the present time, and the Speaker could play an important part in creating and maintaining that confidence. Mr. Whitley had presided with great ability over the inquiry into the relations between employers and employed in 1916, which resulted in the formation of what was known as the Whitley Council, destined, Mr. Henderson believed, to play a still more important part in industrial affairs.

Ronald McNeill, disclaiming any hostility to Mr. Whitley, said the choice of the Speaker was supposed to be the free choice of the members of the House. The government had shown scant consideration, he declared, for that ancient privilege in the manner in which it had selected and promoted the candidature for the speakership. His second objection to Mr. Whitley's election was that it would establish a precedent, making the chairman of ways and means the heir presumptive to the speakership. As the former appointment was solely in the hands of the government, the speakership would pass forever out of the gift of the House into the gift of the government of the day. Sir William Joynton-Hicks, supporting Mr. McNeill's protest, desired to assert the reservation of those rights as a necessary safeguard against the usurpation of the executive.

Precedent Followed

Austen Chamberlain, in reply, said the government would deeply regret if it were thought in any quarter that the executive had interfered with the traditional rights and privileges of the members. The government had strictly followed precedent in this matter and had satisfied itself that the name of the honorable member for Halifax, Mr. Whitley, was the name desired by the great majority of the House. On behalf of the government he formally stated that it recognized no inherent right on the part of the chairman of committees to succeed to the speakership. Amid a loud chorus of "Agreed" from all parts of the House, Mr. Whitley was then unanimously elected as Speaker.

Mr. Whitley, who was received with cheers on rising, said he regarded the speakership, not as a gift but as a serious call, and he placed himself in full measure at the service of the

House. He came to the House 20 years ago rather reluctantly, he said, from local work and the rough and tumble contraband of the boys of a great industrial town. "Those boys," continued Mr. Whitley, "were my university. From them I learned most of what I know, and a great piece of my heart is with them still." Labor cheers. "I tremble that I should be called to follow in Mr. Lowther's footsteps, but I shall do my utmost to maintain the liberties and independence of this House of Commons," he concluded. Mr. Whitley was then escorted to the Chair by his proposer and seconder, and formally returned thanks.

The Prime Minister, addressing Mr. Whitley as Speaker-elect, congratulated him upon his unanimous election, a unanimity which had been emphasized by the protest made, not against him personally but against the delinquencies of the government. His Majesty had signified his pleasure, continued Mr. Lloyd George, that the Commons should present their Speaker-elect at the House of Peers the next day for His Majesty's royal approbation. Mr. Asquith having associated himself in the congratulations, the House adjourned till the next day.

In Bob Wig

The next afternoon the Speaker-elect took the chair at 2:40. He was attired in a bob wig, a black costume with knee breeches, but without the Speaker's robes. At 2:50 Black Rod appeared and summoned the Commons to the House of Peers to hear a commission read. Mr. Whitley, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms carrying the mace, at once obeyed the summons, and was followed by the large majority of the members present.

Meanwhile the House of Lords met at 2:45. The Lord Chancellor intimated that a Royal Commission had been appointed to declare His Majesty's approval of the choice of the Commons of the Right Honorable John Henry Whitley to be their Speaker. At that moment the Speaker-elect appeared at the Bar, attended by Black Rod, the Sergeant-at-Arms and the representatives of the Commons standing behind. The Royal Commission was read, and the Lord Chancellor addressed Mr. Whitley.

After replying, the Speaker and the Commons left the Bar, and returned to the House of Commons. Mr. Whitley, at once retired to the robing room, and shortly afterwards took the chair, attired in his full-bottomed wig and the Speaker's robes. Thus was consummated the election and installment of Mr. Whitley as Speaker, in which post he is the supreme authority governing the actions of the Mother of Parliaments.

HOME BUILDING ENCOURAGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

PORTLAND, Oregon.—Thousands of homes will be erected in Portland during the next few months, is the prediction of Portland realty men, who recently staged a successful "Build a Home" exposition in the municipal auditorium. The realty board, which planned the exposition, is planning to make the affair an annual event. It is estimated that the attendance during the week ran over the 100,000 mark.

Shop in Comfort
At McAlpins

It is a store of
wide aisles —
open spaces and
fresh cool air.

CINCINNATI

Save
at
Hank's
MAIN ST.
OPP. 12th
CIN.

The Lowry & Goebel Co.
FURNITURE
of Character at Popular Prices
Home of the Pathé Phonograph, a
Perfected Phonograph
125-127-129 West Fifth St., Cincinnati

For really good jewelry at moderate
prices come to
George H. Newsted
Jeweler
Fourth at Race
Cincinnati, Ohio
The HALLMARK Store

The Rollman & Sons Co.
A Thoroughly Reliable
Department Store
Established in Cincinnati in 1867

Potters Shoes
A Household Word in Cincinnati since 1866
We've Grown with the City
18-20-22-24 WEST FIFTH STREET
CINCINNATI, OHIO

BUY
"BOUNDWEAR"
BAGGAGE FROM
BANKHARDT
Manufacturers and Retailers of
TRUNKS & LEATHER GOODS
CINCINNATI

COMMUNIST PLAN
FOR RUINED NORTH

Object of French Communists
Appears to Be to Use Regions
as Means of Propaganda
—Shattered Towns a Menace

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PARIS, France.—The Communists in France in their turn have been occupying themselves with the question of the devastated regions. They called a conference at Paris at which were present about 30 delegates representing the various federations from the invaded north.

The Communist view differs not only from the Government view but also from that of the Confédération Générale du Travail, which proposes reconstruction by a direct cooperation of the German and French workers acting independently of the government.

The report which was presented for discussion set out there were four kinds of damages—industrial, agricultural, damages to houses, and damages to furniture. Always the industrialists who had been injured had been favored by the State. The provisional indemnity paid had in some cases been very large. But, according to the Communists, little had been done for the reconstruction of working-class houses.

Housing Neglected

The agriculturists had also been less favored. In some of the departments what is called the red zone is still desert. Where the cultivation of the soil was again possible, the housing question had been neglected.

The damage done to houses was estimated at 62,000,000,000 francs. Only 2½ per cent had been repaired. Temporary constructions had been put up everywhere. Certain advances had been made—1000 francs to each head of a family, plus 200 francs for each person at his charge. Now with such a sum it was often found impossible to do anything satisfactory, with the result that many persons were without habitation and without money.

Always it should be insisted, in spite of this Communist report which paints the situation in the blackest colors, very much indeed has been done by the individual inhabitants, by the municipal authorities, and by the government. But although this reservation must be made, it is interesting to hear the criticism of the government plan.

The government plan regards the

question as almost entirely one of money. It demands money from Germany which would be employed by the French in the rebuilding by contractors of the ravaged regions. Until lately at any rate there has always been opposed any suggestion of German cooperation, German supply of materials and of labor.

The Communists condemn this method of looking at the problem as a purely financial one. Unless German labor and material are available, the period of the construction will indeed be long. It is of vital interest that the period should be short.

An International Loan

The plan of the Confédération Générale du Travail is equally condemned. This plan would extend the attributions of cooperative organizations and would admit German labor and German material. There would be created a national office and an international office which would occupy themselves with the statistics of needs and resources, which would draw up a program of work in the order of urgency. The reconstruction would be financed by an international loan of which Germany would pay the interest and the redemption.

Now the Communists definitely repudiate the plan of Germany paying, for they argue that the charges would fall not upon the German capitalists but upon the German proletariat.

Further, the plan is criticized because it is "incompatible with the existing régime." Its cooperative character would "menace the principle of profit," and the state could not admit any organism which challenged its sovereign power. Thus the proposal is not a practical one.

The rest of the report is pure propaganda and therefore need not be given. Indeed, it would not be easy to indicate what are the practical proposals of the Communists. Apparently as a preliminary measure all governments must be abolished, which is hardly helpful or encouraging to the unfortunate inhabitants who are expected to wait until the Communists come into power in France and Germany.

Nevertheless while proclaiming that under the present régime there is no hope for the ruined north, the congress decided to draw up a plan of its own. The conclusion is of course contradictory. The object of the Communists is not to help in the repair of the destroyed provinces, but to use them as a means of propaganda. That is indeed the important point which should be noted—that the continued existence of shattered towns constitutes a most dangerous weapon in the hands of the revolutionary party. It will be exceedingly perilous, therefore, to allow this question to trail along without solution.

DOMINION LEAGUE'S
APPEAL TO ULSTER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Irish Dominion League, with which Sir Horace Plunkett is associated, has drawn up a memorial to the Premier which it is circulating with the object of obtaining signatures. It advocates that Ulster Unionists should agree to an all-Ireland parliament in the British Commonwealth, and that separation should be abandoned for the sake of Irish unity. It is claimed that this plan would make peace and settlement possible.

On the question of northeast Ulster, the memorial states "We who believe in national self-government and who recognize the injustice of satisfying our countrymen in northeast Ulster in regard to their needs, sentiments and apprehensions, ask the government to take the initiative and make a firm offer of full dominion status to Ireland, leaving its people to determine the form of government, subject only to two conditions: (1) That an agreement between Great Britain and Ireland in regard to defense and foreign relations shall be reached; (2) That northeast Ulster must not be compelled to accept for itself the above form of government if it prefers to enjoy the position given to it by the act of 1920."

The formation of an all-Ireland assembly is then suggested to discuss settlement on the dominion basis. Southern Ireland to be afforded adequate facilities for appointing delegates; these delegates to be elected on the understanding that they would afterwards meet as a constituent assembly without being obliged to take their seats in either parliament; the assembly in the meantime having been authorized by the Westminster Parliament to frame a constitution for Ireland in accordance with full dominion status.

The discussion with the government regarding defense and foreign relations would be one of the first duties of the assembly. Northeast Ulster would be left perfectly free to set up its own parliament by a majority vote, and in the event of such a decision the members from Southern Ireland would then be at liberty to adopt or reject the dominion status. In case the South agreed to establish a "dominion" for themselves, it is proposed that Northern Ireland would have power to come into it at any time on terms mutually agreed upon. The memorialists express themselves confident that agreement between representatives from all Ireland could be arrived at on these lines.

Women's
Tailored
Tricotine
Suits

Smart long coated
suits that women
want to accentuate
the fashionable slender
lines. Sizes 34
to 44. Priced 29.50
and 39.50.

—Women's Suit Shop, Sixth Floor.
THE ROSENBAUM CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

52 years

1869 MONDAY, June 6th, marks the
1921 52nd Anniversary of this store
—over half a century in business—
and it's to be celebrated in a fitting
manner—

a sale

that involves over a million dollars in choice
merchandise in every department of the
house. Prices will be radically less—and
will be the kind that are remembered.

Boggs & Buhl.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

A. W. Smith
Flower Stores Company
Florists
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS AND CONTRACTORS
General Offices:
Liberty at Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh

Oswald Werner & Sons Co.
Dyeing and Cleaning
Ladies' and Children's Dresses
Gentlemen's Clothing
Household Goods of Every Description
Tel. 0400 Hilland PITTSPURGH, PA.

Tire Mileage at the
Lowest Cost in Our History

SIZE and TYPE	NON-SKID New Prices	RED-TOP New Prices	RIBBED CORD New Prices	NON-SKID CORD New Prices	GRAY TUBES New Prices
30x3 Clincher	\$12.85	\$17.00	—	—	\$2.15
30x3½ Clincher	15.00	22.00	\$25.00	\$27.50	2.55
32x2½ S.S.	21.00	26.00	32.90	36.40	2.90
32x4 S.S.	26.90	34.40	41.85	46.30	3.55
34x4½ S.S.	38.35	—	49.65	54.90	4.75
35x5 S.S.	47.05	—	61.90	68.45	5.85

Plus war tax. Other sizes reduced in proportion.

These Prices Apply to Our Regular and Complete Line

Buy your mileage by the year instead of by the tire.
The tire that goes far, that runs long, that is always dependable is the only really cheap buy on the market.
The last mile it runs determines the cost of your tire.

Sold only by Dealers

A New Low Price on a
Known and Honest Product

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MISS WETHERED TO
PLAY MISS LEITCH

Open and Closed Champions
Meet Today for the British
Women's Open Golf Cham-
pionship, Turnberry, Scotland

TURNBERRY, Scotland—Miss Cecil Leitch, English open champion, and Miss Joyce Wethered, closed champion, will play today for the British ladies' open golf championship. In the semi-finals, Thursday afternoon, Miss Leitch defeated Miss Janet Jackson, Irish champion, 1 up, and Miss Wethered defeated Miss L. Scroggie of St. Rule, 3 and 4.

Play in the fifth round was close and exciting, the victory for the last three competitors being obtained only on the last green. Mrs. Alan MacBeth of Meeketh, in her match against Miss Jackson, was off her game in the early stages of play, but she recovered and carried the match to the nineteenth hole before losing to Miss Jackson's long straight drive.

Miss Wethered defeated Mrs. J. Cochran of Strirling, principally by five straight drives and accurate play on the greens, while Miss Scroggie defeated Miss Molly Grimith of Sunningdale, in a close match by 1 hole. Miss Leitch maintained her championship form against Mrs. Cantley of Thanet, who was good on short play but lost by 2 and 1 owing to the superiority of Miss Leitch's driving.

MISS MARLEY IS
TITLE WINNER

Captures Twelfth Welsh Ladies
Golf Union Championship
Held Over Aberdovey Links

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

NEWPORT, England—Miss Molly Marley, of the Glamorgan club, won the twelfth championship meeting of the Welsh Ladies Golf Union, which was held from May 3 to May 7, over the Aberdovey links. There were 59 individual entries and eight teams, one more in each section than the previous year at Portcaw, and brilliant golf was witnessed by a record gathering.

In the individual championship, Mrs. Rupert Phillips of Radyr, the holder, was defeated in the first round proper by Mrs. John Duncan, Glamorganshire, an international player and member of the invincible Glamorgan County team, at the nineteenth hole, after a brilliant, evenly-contested game.

The former champion, however, had the honor of setting up a new ladies' course record for Aberdovey of 53. Mrs. Duncan was greatly fattered after her fine victory, but after defeating Miss I. P. Jones, Aberdovey, in the second round 5 and 4, and Miss Oswald Thomas, Newport, another international, in the third round, by 7 and 6, she lost to Mrs. V. Rieben, Aberdovey, in the semi-final, by 2 and 1, chiefly through the magnificent putting of her opponent. Mrs. H. F. Thomas, Royal Portcaw, a Welsh international, was defeated by Mrs. Rieben in the second round.

The finalists were Mrs. Rieben and Miss Marley, last year's runner-up, who in turn had defeated Mrs. A. J. Musgrove, Chester, 3 and 2, Miss A. Selkirk, Prestatyn, 5 and 3, and Miss Shill-Cunningham, Tenby, 4 and 3. In addition to the victories over Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Rieben, who was playing in her first championship, defeated Mrs. A. Blake Radyr 3 and 2. In the final, Miss Marley, holding a decided advantage in her long game, kept a steadily increasing lead. At the end of the morning session she held a lead of five holes—the contest, for the first time, was over 36 holes—and in the afternoon the match was decided at the thirteenth hole, Miss Marley winning by 7 and 5.

Miss Marley hits a magnificent length ball from the tee, and at times her short game is very fine indeed. The team championship was won by the Radyr side, which defeated Tenby in the final by 3 games to 2. The holders, Royal Portcaw, lost to Radyr in the first round by 4 games to 1. Other competing teams were Prestatyn, Aberdovey, Cricieth, Aberystwyth and Rhyl. The Lady Windsor Cup, presented by the Earl of Plymouth, for the best three aggregate gross scores, was won by Mrs. John Duncan, with a gross score of 258. Miss J. Bramwell won the Rhyl and Radyr Cups; Mrs. Rupert Phillips the Portcaw Cup; Miss Molly Marley the Swansea Cup; Mrs. Dickinson, the Carmarthen Cup; Mrs. M. B. Smith, the Newport Cup, and Miss Smith-Cunningham, the Glamorgan Cup. Next year's ladies' championship will be held at Llandrindod Wells.

R. B. BAKER TO LEAD BATES

LEWISTON, Maine—R. B. Baker, of Hampton, New Hampshire, has been elected captain of the Bates College track team. He won the international two-mile run at Pennsylvania relay carnival, the Maine and New England two-mile championships and the New England individual cross-country championship.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS

PRINCETON, New Jersey—The Princeton University lawn tennis team, which recently won the international title, will play a combined Oxford-Cambridge University team at Seabright sometime about the middle of July. Before this match the English players will meet Harvard and Yale at the Longwood Cricket

Club at Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, on July 6. The Orange and Black team will include Capt. J. L. Werner '21, E. T. Herndon '21, C. M. Shipway '22, H. L. Taylor '23, H. T. Dickinson '22, A. H. Drawner '21 and H. T. Kaltenback '22. These will be the 'Tigers' first international tennis matches and coupled with the fact that the team has received its variety "P" for the first time in history, tennis is expected to become one of Princeton's foremost minor sports.

GERMANY AND
AUSTRIA DRAW

Italy Wins Over Belgium at Antwerp in the International Association Football Matches

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland—An Association football match took place between Germany and Austria at Dresden recently before 3000 spectators, and resulted in a draw of 3 goals all. Austria had altered its forward line from that which had previously played against Switzerland. Germany was strongly represented, and after about eight minutes' play scored the first goal. This success was followed up by a second five minutes later. A penalty gave the Austrians their first goal, and at half-time the score was 2 to 1. On the resumption Germany managed to maintain the advantage, and after 10 minutes had elapsed found the net for a third time. Austria then added two goals in rapid succession. There was an exciting finish, both sides striving hard to gain the decision, but no further score resulted. This was the fifth encounter between Germany and Austria. Previously Austria had won thrice by 3 to 2 and once by 5 to 1.

At the Stadium at Antwerp recently Italy gained a magnificent victory over Belgium by scoring three goals in the last 20 minutes, thus gaining by 3 to 2 a match which had seemed lost. Belgium, although deprived of the services of five experienced international players, managed to put a fairly strong team into the field. The Belgians, who at first seemed the better balanced side, opened the scoring early and placed the second point to their credit just after the second half commenced. In the 25th minute of the second half a goal was registered for Italy, and soon after that the scores were made level. With only eight minutes left, Belgium missed a penalty kick, and, after a splendid effort, Italy scored the winning goal two minutes before the final whistle sounded. This was Italy's second meeting with Belgium, the first being in 1912 at Turin, when she won by 1 to 0.

At Amsterdam on May 8, Italy and Holland shared four goals. Italy led by 2 to 0 until five minutes before the end, when by a great effort Holland succeeded in equalizing. On the same date, South Germany defeated Austria by 3 to 2. This game took place at Firth. Five minutes before half-time the Germans scored their first goal. After the restart a second was headed in against Austria and there was no further score till well into the second half, when Austria's first goal was obtained. The South German team managed to increase its lead by one further point, and in the last moments of the game, Austria found the net.

WISCONSIN EASILY
TAKES TRACK MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

MADISON, Wisconsin—The University of Wisconsin track team overwhelmed the Northwestern University team by a score of 104 to 31 at Camp Randall, in a track meet in which the Badgers placed in every event and scored slams in five of them.

G. M. Sundt '22, Wisconsin, was high point winner of the meet with 10 points. He took first places in both the 16-pound shotput and in the running broad jump. H. C. Blackwood '23 scored nine points for Northwestern by taking first in the hammer throw, second in the discus throw, and third in the shotput.

The Badgers took first places in every event except the 100-yard dash, in which Northwestern took both first and second, and in the hammer throw, in which the Purple took first. Lack of real competition in many events which the Badgers won easily was the cause of slow time and poor records. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by E. A. Poliak, Northwestern; H. C. Grausnick, Northwestern, second; L. W. McClure, Wisconsin, third. Time—10s.

200-Yard Dash—Won by E. W. Johnson, Wisconsin; L. W. McClure, Wisconsin, second; H. C. Grausnick, Northwestern, third. Time—22½s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by P. A. Kayser, Wisconsin; H. K. Young, Northwestern, second; L. L. Wade, Wisconsin, third. Time—2:34.

880-Yard Run—Won by R. C. Blodgett, Wisconsin; C. L. Nash, Wisconsin, second; Wellington Brothers, Wisconsin, third. Time—2m. 3½s.

One-Mile Run—C. W. White and Wellington Brothers, Wisconsin, tied for first; M. H. Wall, Wisconsin, third. Time—4m. 41s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by H. C. Dennis, Wisconsin; G. C. Wade, Wisconsin, second; S. O. H. Finkle, Wisconsin, third. Time—10m. 17½s.

150-Yard Hurdles—Won by A. J. Knollin, Wisconsin; H. C. W. Armstrong, Wisconsin, second; H. W. Perrin, Northwestern, third. Time—1:54s.

230-Yard Hurdles—Won by G. B. Stolley, Wisconsin; A. J. Knollin, Wisconsin, second; H. W. Perrin, Northwestern, third. Time—2:5½s.

Running High Jump—Won by P. M. Platten, Wisconsin, 6ft.; Basil Mobley, Wisconsin, second, 5ft. 11in.; H. K. Young, Northwestern, third, 5ft. 7in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by G. M. Sundt, Wisconsin, 27ft. 9¼in.; W. J. Ragot,

Wisconsin, second, 21ft. 11in.; J. C. Selbrook, Wisconsin, third, 20ft. 11¼in.

Pole Vault—Won by L. L. Wilder, Wisconsin, 12ft.; D. M. Merrick, Wisconsin, second, 11ft. 6in.; L. W. McClure, Wisconsin, third, 11ft.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by G. M. Sundt, Wisconsin, 40ft. 5in.; R. W. Towndley, Northwestern, second, 40ft. 8¼in.; H. C. Blackwood, Northwestern, third, 39ft. 1¼in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by H. C. Blackwood, Northwestern, 112ft. 10in.; T. C. Nichols, Wisconsin, second, 110ft.; Malcolm McCarty, Wisconsin, third, 108 ft. 6in.

Discus Throw—Won by J. J. Liskovec, Wisconsin, 124ft. 9½in.; H. C. Blackwood, Northwestern, second, 121ft. 9¼in.; R. W. Towndley, Northwestern, third, 116ft. 4in.

Javelin Throw—Won by L. E. Norem, Wisconsin, 164ft. 9in.; E. W. Ringland, Northwestern, second, 150ft. 10in.; Malcolm McCarty, Wisconsin, third, 142ft. 3in.

AMERICANS TO ENTER
ENGLISH TOURNEYS

LONDON, England—United States tennis players who are competing in the world's championship hard-court tournament at St. Cloud, France, will come to London immediately after the close of the matches there, and will enter the open tennis tournaments to be played at Beckenham, June 6 to June 11, and at Roehampton, June 13 to June 18. The American players entered in these tournaments are W. T. Tilden 2d, world's grass-court champion; J. D. E. Jones, A. W. Jones, Mrs. F. I. Mallory and Miss Edith Sigourney. Tilden and A. W. Jones will play in the doubles, while in the mixed doubles Tilden will be paired with Mrs. Mallory and A. W. Jones with Miss Sigourney. Mrs. Mallory and Miss Sigourney will play in the ladies' doubles, and J. D. E. Jones in the men's doubles.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	20	14	.582
New York	25	17	.595
Detroit	25	22	.528
Washington	23	21	.523
Boston	17	21	.447
St. Louis	19	24	.442
Chicago	17	24	.415
Philadelphia	15	23	.349

RESULTS THURSDAY			
Cleveland 8, Boston 4			
Washington 7, Chicago 2			
New York 7, St. Louis 2			
Detroit 5, Philadelphia 4			

CLEVELAND WINS, 8 TO 4			
Innings	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E	
Cleveland	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	8 13 2	
Boston	0 0 0 1 2 0 1 0 0	4 8 1	

WASHINGTON WINS, 7 TO 2			
Innings	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E	
Washington	0 0 0 4 0 0 3 X	7 12 2	
Chicago	0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0	2 7 4	

ST. LOUIS LOSES, 7 TO 2			
Innings	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E	
New York	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	7 10 0	
St. Louis	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0	2 7 4	

DETROIT IS WINNER, 5 TO 4			
Innings	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E	
Detroit	0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 2	5 10 1	
Philadelphia	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1	4 9 4	

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	29	12	.707
New York	20	14	.582
Brooklyn	22	22	.500
Boston	19	20	.487
St. Louis	17	21	.447
Chicago	16	21	.432
Cincinnati	16	23	.404
Philadelphia	15	25	.359

RESULTS THURSDAY			
Cincinnati 8, St. Louis 5			
New York 7, Pittsburgh 0			

NEW YORK WINS, 7 TO 0			
Innings	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E	
New York	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 5 1	7 12 0	
Pittsburgh	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 8 1	

ST. LOUIS LOSES, 8 TO 5			
Innings	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E	
Cincinnati	1 3 0 0 3 0 0 1 X	5 11 2	
St. Louis	0 1 0 1 1 0 0 2 0	8 12 1	

Batteries—Rogge, Eller and Hargrave; Goodwin, Schupp, North, Riviere and Clemens. Dillhoefer. Umpires—Brennan and Emslie.

DANDROW TO LEAD TECHNOLOGY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—C. G. Dandrow '22, Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America and New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association champion at the 16-pound hammer throw, has been elected captain of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology track team for next year.

YALE ELECTS GARDNER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—T. P. Gardner '22 has been elected captain of the Yale University track team for next year. Gardner comes from St. Paul, Minnesota, and won first place for Yale in the pole vault in the dual meets with Harvard and Princeton, but failed to get a place in the intercollegiate.

FENWAY PARK
TODAY AT 3:15

Red Sox vs. Cleveland
Seats at Shuman's. Phone Beach 1500

TILDEN REACHES
THE SEMI-FINALS

W. H. Laurentz, Present Hard-
Court Champion, Is Defeated
by Erik Tegner of Denmark

ST. CLOUD, France—W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, defeated M. Danet in the round before the semi-finals of the world's hard-court tennis championship Thursday, 6-2, 4-1, 5-7, 6-0. Tilden showed improved form except in the third set, when, after leading by five games to two, he grew careless and presented his opponent with the set. He then raced through the fourth set, allowing the Frenchman only a few points. Erik Tegner of Denmark defeated W. H. Laurentz of France, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3. Laurentz, who is the present world's hard-court championship title-

holder, lost to the youthful Dane through the latter's good service, excellent back-hand strokes and all-round steadiness.

The first player to reach the semi-finals in the women's singles was Miss Suzanne Lenglen, who defeated Mrs. Peacock of Great Britain, 6-1, 6-0. The one game taken by Mrs. Peacock was the first Miss Lenglen had lost in this tournament. Tilden and A. W. Jones of Providence, Rhode Island, defeated Foret and Confais of France in the men's doubles, 6-3, 4-6, 6-0, 6-1.

Miss Billout of France defeated Miss Golding, runner-up in the recent French national championship tournament, by 6-3, 3-6, 6-2, thus earning the right to meet Mrs. Mallory in the semi-finals.

Tilden and Jones never were in danger in their doubles match although they dropped the second set. Tilden, for the first time in the men's doubles matches of the tournament, allowed Jones to do his share of the work. The youngster responded nobly, but the champion at all times

dominated the match. The great improvement shown by Tilden was the feature of yesterday's matches. Playing close to championship form, he now is regarded as the logical winner of the tournament.

Laurentz was defeated by Tegner of Denmark, largely as a result of the strain he underwent in his match with the Spaniard, Alonso, on Tuesday. The defeat of Laurentz means the elimination of all the Frenchmen entered in the men's singles. Tegner, who is regarded as the most likely opponent of Tilden in the final, proved a revelation in his play against Laurentz.

CADETS ELECT CRAWFORD

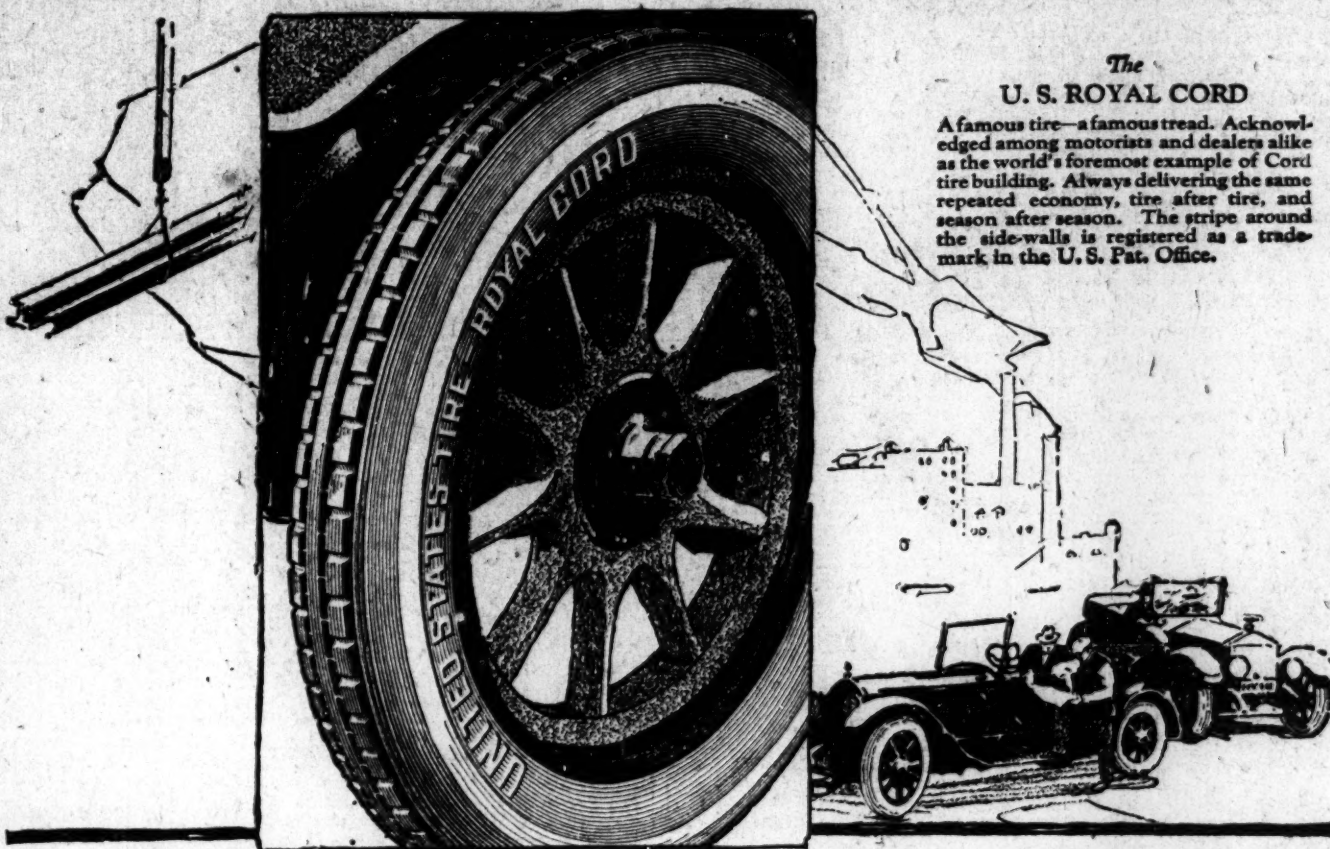
WEST POINT, New York—For the first time in the history of the United States Military Academy election of a track captain has taken place. This honor went unanimously to D. J. Crawford, second class, of Lexington, Mississippi. Crawford is one of Coach E. L. Oliphant's mainstays of the team, being a hurdler, high and broad jumper and relay man.

CANADA REVERTS TO
FORMER STYMIE RULE

TORONTO, Ontario—The new stymie rule introduced by the United States Golf Association has been rescinded by the Royal Canadian Golf Association, and the executive committee of the latter organization has decided to revert to the old rule in effect at the Royal and Ancient Club of St. Andrews.

The committee, in explaining the change, said it was believed the general opinion was in favor of the new rule, but an idea among Canadian players that the rules of the Royal and Ancient Club should be adhered to had been largely responsible for the reversal. A plebiscite of the golfers of Canada may be taken soon on the question.

The open championship of Canada will be played at the Toronto Golf Club, August 1 and 2, instead of July 28 and 29, as previously announced.



Making tires good vs. Making discounts big

WHAT the car-owner never understood was why all makes of tires should have the same list price—irrespective of individual service values.

Why so many different discounts?

How can big discounts mean anything until the real worth of the tire is first established?

No straightforward answer has ever been made to these reasonable questions.

With the logical result that the experienced car-owner has calmly gone about his tire-buying in quite another way.

He is finding the *par* quality tire at a *net* price.

The tire whose value is the measure of all other tire values. The tire with stability standards—good this year, good next year, good all the time.

Multiply this typical man by a million and you get an idea of how Royal Cord opinion is making itself felt—

United States Royal Cords as original equipment on the representative cars of the country.

In tire stores queries like this: "Is this tire as

good as a Royal Cord? I know a man who's in his second season with Royals."

Disinterested engineers saying that U. S. Royal Cords are the most uniform cord tires made.

Royal Cords bringing the word "quality" back with a new force, a solid meaning that it's had since tires were known.

The only final testing ground for a product and policy is the weight of public opinion.

This opinion assigns leadership today to U. S. Royal Cord Tires—not only in its physical service on the car, but as a measure of value of all other makes of tires.

As people say everywhere
United States Tires
are Good Tires

United States Tires


United States Rubber Company

Tire Branch, 560 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RESORTS

CANADA

ALGONQUIN



St. Andrews by the Sea
New Brunswick

THE NEWPORT OF CANADA—
with a fascinating international social
life the summer through.

Shut in from the rigors of the outer
sea, and sheltered by the wooded is-
lands of Passamaquoddy Bay, St.
Andrews nestles close within its pic-
turesque harbor.

Said to be the finest GOLF courses
outside of Scotland. Tennis, Bow-
ling on the Green; wonderful wooded
drives. Every seaside sport in per-
fection.

Perfect motor roads from cities
South and West. Excellent train ser-
vice via Montreal—where you will
stop at the PLACÉ VIGER, a
Canadian Pacific Hotel.

To avoid disappointment,
make your reservations
early. Season June 20th
to September 30th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS
332 Washington St., Boston, or Montreal, Canada.

WESTERN

HOTEL SEWARD
PORTLAND, ORE.

The increase in our business demonstrates
that the policy of the present management in
conducting these hotels, meets with approval
of the traveling public.

W. C. CULBERTSON
Proprietor

Shirley Hotels
DENVER, COLORADO

250 desirable rooms furnished to suit
you—Conveniently located.
Rates reasonable. Service high class. Ask
for literature.

SOUTHERN

NEW ORLEANS
"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"

The St. Charles

An homelike Hotel with the essential
requirements of a well regulated
establishment.

ALFRED E. AMER & CO., LTD., Props.

NEW YORK

MAJESTIC
Hotel and Restaurant
NEW YORK



Fronting Central Park at West Seventy Second Street
The Mid-town Motor Crossways
Close to the heart of the great city.

Where guests find accommodations and service as
completely satisfying as the name and setting promise

The Hurricane Deck
aloft the hotel DINE DANCE SUP under the
open sky 7 o'clock to closing
Copeland Townsend

NEW YORK

THE ANNEX
New York

WHEN Hotel McAlpin
acquired The Annex,
formerly the Martinique, there
was established, first, the spirit
of enthusiastic attention that
never fails to assure a guest
that his patronage is valued.

Following closely upon this
important step came others which
have proved equally successful—
among them an expert Bureau of
Information and Assistance which
enables a guest to leave the details
of his arrival, departure and trip he
wishes to make, to people who are
able and willing to assume them.

Under the direction of L. M. Boomer
Frank E. Jago, Resident Manager

32nd to 33rd Street and Broadway

Hotel Grosvenor
840 HOWE STREET
Vancouver Canada

European Plan
Cafe in Connection
Rates: \$1.50 Per Day and Up

Hotel Advertising Charge

30c an agate line.
Minimum Space Acceptable
14 lines (1 inch), \$4.20.

CALIFORNIA

Hotel St. Francis
on Union Square
San Francisco, Cal.



Close to the best
Shops, Theatres
and
Business Houses.

Rates within
keeping with its
Appointments.

Literature on Request.
Cable Address—Stewart.

Hotel St. Francis
on Union Square
San Francisco, Cal.

Close to the best
Shops, Theatres
and
Business Houses.

Rates within
keeping with its
Appointments.

Literature on Request.
Cable Address—Stewart.

EASTERN

The Warren
On the Ocean
Spring Lake, N.J.



Newly constructed. Accom-
modations for over 300
guests. Carefully selected
clientele. Surrounded by
green lawns and gardens at
the edge of the sea. New
York Office: The Spur,
425 Fifth Avenue.

Write for booklet.
W. B. STUBBS, Proprietor.

Pershing Square
NEW YORK
A World Center of
Great Hotels

Under the Direction of
JOHN M. C. BOWMAN, President

Many of the amazing interests and lux-
uries of 20th century hotel life center in
Pershing Square, New York. Each hotel an
Aladdin's palace of comfort, convenience and
pleasure—assured by the combined efforts of
a group of hotel managers among the best in
the world.

The Biltmore
Adjoins the Grand Central Terminal

Hotel Commodore
Grand Central Terminal

The Belmont
Opposite Grand Central Terminal

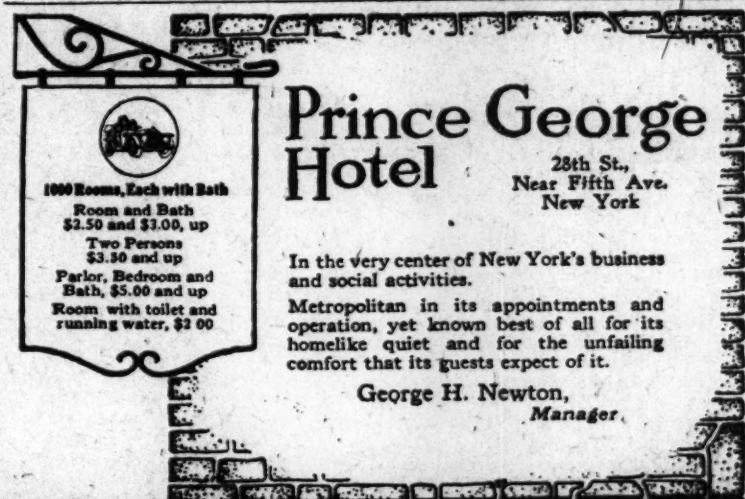
Murray Hill Hotel
A short block from the Station

The Ansonia
Broadway at 73rd St.

In the Riverside residential section

Pershing Square Hotels
NEW YORK

Prince George Hotel
28th St.
Near Fifth Ave.
New York



In the very center of New York's business
and social activities.
Metropolitan in its appointments and
operation, yet known best of all for its
homelike quiet and for the unfailing
comfort that its guests expect of it.

George H. Newton,
Manager.

HOTEL SEVILLE



Just off Fifth Avenue on 29th Street
NEW YORK CITY

An Atmosphere of Comfort and Refinement
SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BATH, \$3.00 UPWARDS
ROOM, WITH BATH, FOR TWO,
\$5.00 TO \$8.00 PER DAY
Send for Diagram Showing Fixed Room Prices.
JOHN F. GARRETT, Mgr.

Hotel Martha Washington



29 East 29th St., New York City

From our 500 spacious rooms you may
select one at \$2.50 per day and up. We
serve an excellent Table d'Hôte luncheon
at 90 cents and dinner at 85 cents.

BOOKLET AND ADDITIONAL
INFORMATION SENT UPON REQUEST

Our Specialty
Making you glad you stopped
at the
Van Rensselaer Hotel
8th Ave. and 11th St.
New York City.

Where a high type of service supple-
mented by most reasonable rates
makes you a fast friend of this Hotel.
Accessible to everywhere of
importance.

Direction of The Knotts.

Hotel LENOX
North Street at Delaware
BUFFALO, N. Y.

European Plan. Every
room an outside room.
Tours. Road guide free.
C. A. MINER,
Managing Director.

Hotel Bristol
128-135 West 48th Street
NEW YORK CITY

Courtesy
Cleanliness
Comfort

Homelike surroundings in the center of
New York, at moderate prices.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN

Hotel Wellington
Seventh Ave. & 55th St.
NEW YORK CITY

European Plan
Subway at the Door
Bus Line Within Two Blocks
Reasonable Rates
Under Knott Management
R. L. TAYLOR, Manager.

Harmonious Surroundings

Only a minute from New York's
great Wholesale Center, yet sufficiently
removed to insure quiet, restful sleep.
You'll feel at home in our American
plan Dining Room—rates \$4.50 and up.
European Plan, \$1.50 and up.

Hotel Irving
26 Gramercy Park, New York, N. Y.
KNOTT Management.
John Harris, Manager.

Hotel Endicott
81st Street and Columbus Ave.
New York City

One Block From Central Park.
Large outside Rooms and Bath for two
\$25 to \$30 per week.
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$30 to \$40

HOTEL BERESFORD
235 Butler St.
SAN FRANCISCO

Two blocks from St. Francis Hotel
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN
Special Rates to Permanent Guests
Community Trade Solicited
Dining Room Open to the Public
H. E. HAY, Prop.

HOTEL LEIGHTON
LOS ANGELES



Spent Your Summer Vacation at the
HOTEL VENDOME
San Jose, California
(The heart of the famous Santa Clara Valley)
OR
AL TAHOE INN
Al Tahoe, California
(Beautiful mountain resort on the south end
of Lake Tahoe)
FRED W. TEGELER, PROPRIETOR.

COURT HOTEL
Bush and Stockton Sts., San Francisco, Cal.
FIREPROOF

Elegantly Furnished and Homelike
Commercial and Family Hotel
Special Weekly and Monthly Rates
From Every take Cars 1, 2 or 3 to Stockton
Street; walk one block North. From Third and
Townsend Street Station take Kearsy-direct Car
to Bush Street; walk one and one-half blocks
West.

Taxi Service at Stations
Tel. Butler 5786. J. W. FLANNERY, Mgr.

Hotel Claremont
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Situated in beautiful Berkeley Hills amidst
wonderful flower gardens and magnificent trees,
overlooking San Francisco Bay and the Golden
Gate. Forty minutes from San Francisco direct
in extension of hotel by the Key Route Ferry and
Claremont express train.
American and European Plan

The Grant
148 North Euclid Avenue Phone Fair Oaks 229
PARADEIRA, CALIFORNIA

Hotel Open All Year Around
Summer Rates Being Given
Paradeira, a Summer Resort of the West

**DETROIT'S
HOTEL TULLER**
570 ROOMS
WITH BATH

Rates: \$2.50 up, Single
\$4.50 up, Double

DIGNIFIED SERVICE
HOME COMFORT
Cafe—Grill—Cafeteria

OMAHA, NEB.
Corner 14th and Howard Streets



CALIFORNIA
"Comfort without Extravagance"



Fred J. Johns, Manager
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

For additional Hotel and
Resort Advertising see
pages 9 and 10.

Hotel Cleveland
CLEVELAND, OHIO



The atmosphere of the Hotel Cleve-
land is as near Homelike as it is possible
to make a large hotel in a large city.
Quiet refinement surrounds every move
made by every employee. All the con-
ditions conducive to a comfortable stay.

The Convenient Location is an
Additional Advantage

The Virginia
Chicago



Ohio, North West Corner Rush

EUROPEAN FIREPROOF
One of Chicago's best located and
most comfortable resident and transient
hotels. Near the Lake Shore Drive
district. Ten minutes' walk to shops
and theatres.

Rates \$2.00 and upward

The Gladstone
6900 Kenwood Avenue
One of Chicago's Favorite South
Side resident and transient hotels,
under the same management as THE
VIRGINIA.

Rates \$1.50 and upward

Great Northern Hotel
Chicago

In the center of the business district—
opposite the postoffice.

The satisfaction of the guest is the
one matter of paramount importance.
Moderate rates. Daily organ recital—
noon and evening, in the lobby.
John C. O'Neill, Manager.

HOTEL SEVERIN
INDIANAPOLIS
YOUR HOTELS
A. BENNETT GATES, Pres.
HOTEL MIAMI
DAYTON

The MONMOUTH
By the Sea
Spring Lake, N.J.



Tennis:
Surf:
Bathing:
Saddie:
Horses:
Yachting:
Daily
Concerts:
Dancing:
Grill:
Brokers
Office.

A distinctive hotel—a brick and
stone structure with every modern
comfort and convenience. Open-
ing June 16th. Booklet on request.
Exceptional Country Club and
two 18 hole Golf Courses
FRANK C. MOORE, Mgr.
Edwin S. Tyng, Asst. Mgr.
New York Office, 8 W. 40th St.
Telephone Vanderbilt 2290.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Hotel Richmond
17th and H Sts., N. W.

one square from the
WHITE HOUSE
within 10 minutes walk of all
PUBLIC BUILDINGS
"The Home Hotel of the City"
J. L. BOWLES, Mgr.

Hotel Belvedere
Charles at Chase Street
BALTIMORE, MD.

Fireproof. Elegant. Refined European Cuisine
and Service. French
Pure Artesian Water throughout from our well,
1000 feet deep. Direct car lines and taxicabs
to and from all railway and steamship depots.
Catering at all times and always to the
comfort of guests.

Burlington Hotel
American and European
Homelike, Clean, Excellent Cuisine
300 Rooms with Bath \$2.50 to \$4.00
Five Minutes from Everything
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Hotel Elberon
Atlantic City, N. J.

Cap. 400. Central; open surroundings. Private
baths.
Running Water in All Rooms
Booklet mailed. H. B. LUDY, M. D.

Park Avenue Hotel
Park Avenue (4th) 32d and 33d Sts.
Subway Station at the Door
NEW YORK

Single Rooms \$2.25 Per Day Upwards

ADVANTAGES
Close to amusement and shopping
center.
Unique dining loggia overlooking
sparkling garden.
Orchestral music of highest order.
GEORGE C. BROWN, Proprietor.

Also under same management: HAR-
CLAVE, 72nd St. at Columbus Ave.
(1 square to Central Park.) Booklets
sent free by applying to either of the
above hotels.

HOTEL CLENDENING
202 West 103rd Street, New York

A hotel of Quality and Refinement,
located in the Residential Section of the
West Side. Short Block from Broad-
way Subway Station, within easy reach
of all Shops and Theatres.

Rates—Single Room, \$1.50
Single Room, bath nearby \$2.50
Parlor, bedroom, bath, for 2, \$3.50
Parlor, 2 bedrooms and bath, \$5.00, \$6.00
Excellent Restaurant—Moderate
Prices. Table d'Hôte or a la Carte.
Write for Booklet A and Map of N.Y. City

THE BONHEUR
128 West 79th St., New York
N. Y.

Unusual
Homelike
Convenient for
church, shopping
and theatre.

Refined surround-
ings for families
and ladies travel-
ing alone.
Permanent or
Transient Guests

Mrs. Mabel Salter, Mgr.

Hotel Webster
(Near Fifth Avenue)
40 West 45th Street
NEW YORK

Directly in the fashionable club
and shopping section.
NEAR TO 50 THEATRES
AT TIMES SQUARE.

A high-class hotel patronized by
those desiring the best accommo-
dations at moderate cost.
JOHN F. TOLSON, Mgr.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RESORTS

CAPE COD

MOST ATTRACTIVE
for a Long or Short Stay



TERRACE CABLES
Falmouth Heights, Mass.

Good Table—Comfortable Rooms—Baths—Steam Heat
All Seashore Pleasures—Booklet

AUTOMOBILISTS will find ample Garage Accommodations, Excellent Meals and Service.

WEBSTER L. DRAPER, Proprietor

NEW ENGLAND

PORTLAND
State of Maine



America's Sunrise Gateway
Overlooking Lovely Casco Bay

An Ideal Summer Vacation Center
17 1/2 miles sea level and always cool

PORTLAND—a modern city where every comfort and convenience may be found, yet 'tis full of historic reminders of the heroic past. Picturesque scenery on every hand—rugged cliffs, sandy beaches, fragrant pine woods, beautiful bays and crystal lakes.

SAILING, SURF BATHING, GOLF, CANOEING, ETC.
Ample railroad or steam service to Portland. Easily accessible from all points.

For full information write
FRANK O. CUMMINGS, Publicity Secretary
Chamber of Commerce

NEW ENGLAND

THE VENDOME
BOSTON



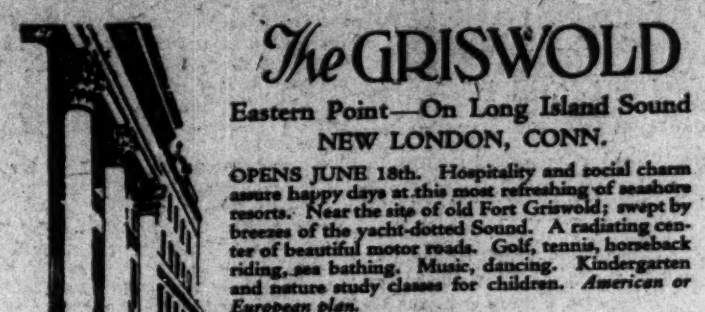
Visit New England. Become acquainted with its historical points of interest. Radiate from Boston. Make Hotel Vendome your headquarters. Delightfully situated in the famous Back Bay district. Quickly accessible to everything. Commonwealth Avenue at Dartmouth Street.

ON "IDEAL TOUR"
American Plan

Send for illustrated booklet
C. R. Greenleaf Company, Prop.
Beverly B. Rich, Managing Director

NEW ENGLAND

The GRISWOLD
Eastern Point—On Long Island Sound
NEW LONDON, CONN.



OPENS JUNE 18th. Hospitality and social charm assure happy days at this most refreshing of seashore resorts. Near the site of old Fort Griswold; swept by breezes from the yacht-dotted Sound. A radiating center of beautiful motor roads. Golf, tennis, horseback riding, sea bathing, music, dancing. Kindergarten and nature study classes for children. American or European plan.

JOHN M. L. DOWMAN, Prop. EARLE E. CARLEY, V. P. C. A. JONES, Mgr.
Bookings—The Biltmore, New York

Sagamore Lodge
AND
Bradford Arms

Sagamore Beach
CAPE COD

16 Miles from
Historic Plymouth

Entirely new management and organization. Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Dancing, Fish, lobster, clams and oyster. Dairy products, vegetables and strawberries from our own farms.

Booklet
H. S. DOWDEN, Manager.
Room 250, Tremont Bldg., Boston,
or Hyannis, Mass.

NANTUCKET

30 MILES AT SEA

Golf, Tennis, Bridge Paths, Good Roads for pleasure, bathing facilities, unexcelled Atlantic Coast. Average temperature 70° in June. July and August 75°.

POINT BREEZE HOTEL

100-foot Piers, Sun Parlor, Amusement Hall, Orchestra, Dancing, City Tennis Court, Club Golf, Croquet.

Mrs. Charlotte Wharton Ayres, Hostess.

Rooms on suite, with and without bath. Long distance phone and telegraph service. Open June 15.

EDWARD B. HAYES

POWDER POINT HALL

on beautiful Duxbury Bay
Nine Miles from Plymouth
over Macadam Roads.

A wonderful blending of seashore and country. Bathing, tennis, golf and golf. Extensive grounds. Excellent home table.

For Booklet—Address
C. M. READE, 15 State St., Boston

East Bay Lodge

Osterville, Mass.
Cape Cod

Prop.

HIGHLAND HOUSE

and Cottages

One of the finest golf courses on the coast of New England.

Fine for week-ends and early June

Write for booklet
P. O. North Truro, Mass.

PEQUOT HOUSE

One of the oldest houses on the island.
OAK BLUFFS, MASS.

Bathing, fishing, etc. Tennis and GOLF nearby. Write for rates.

The Oak Crest

CAPE COD
Falmouth Heights, Mass.

Now open. 65 miles from Boston. See the Cape at its best. Special June rates.

H. H. CRAIG, Prop.

SANTUIT HOTEL

CAPE COD
Cotuit, Mass.

Bathing, Tennis, etc. Spacious Grounds to Harbor Shore.

Special rates for June

A. W. BODFISH, Prop.

HALF WAY DOWN

CAPE COD
HOTEL NOBSCUSETT
DENNIS, MASS.

Excellent bathing beach. An unobstructed view from Plymouth to Provincetown.

OPEN JUNE 15.

H. D. NEAL, Mgr.

Lyndhurst Villa

CHERRY DINNERS
and Tea Speciality

Mass. Cooking. Spring Water

ORLEANS, MASSACHUSETTS

We cater to Week-end and Auto Parties

H. H. MERCHER, Prop.

We are advertised by our patrons

CAPE COD

THE RIGHT ON THE OCEAN

IN THE MIDDLE OF PINES

BELMONT

West-Harwich-by-the-Sea
On the South Shore
28th Season

Same Ownership-Management
OPENS JUNE 16

Private Baths, Electrically Lighted, Special Situation in Comfort of Cottages.
Ocean Bathing, Boating, Tennis, Garage.
BOOKLET. F. O. West Harwich, Mass.

CAPE COD

HOTEL NORCROSS

MONUMENT BEACH
ON THE WATER FRONT OVERLOOKING
BUZZARD'S BAY

20 miles from historic
Plymouth over good
State roads

2 MINUTES FROM DEPOT
F. A. Crowley, Manager

Cotuit Inn COTTAGES

CAPE COD, Cotuit, Mass.
OVERLOOKING HARBOR AND OCEAN
OPEN MAY 27

Boating, bathing, tennis, etc. Clams, oysters, little necks right out of the water. Milk, eggs, poultry and vegetables from our own farm.

PRICES REASONABLE
CHARLES L. OLFORD, Prop.
Cotuit, Mass., or 75 Tremont St., Boston.

WEST BAY INN

Osterville, Mass.
NOW OPEN

Winnies 16-hole Golf Course Close By.
Seashore and country combined.
Folder. E. S. CROCKER, Prop.

The Pines

COTUIT, MASS.

Bathing, boating, excellent. Cottages. Ideal summer location. Own garden.

N. C. MORSE

The Breakwater

Woods Hole, Mass.

Open to guests June 12
A place of quiet and rest

The Swiss Cottages

Hyannisport, Cape Cod, Mass.

offer you an ideal combination of country and seashore. Warm, safe bathing; boating and water sports. Reasonable Rates.

ON CAPE COD

CHEQUESSETT INN

WELLFLEET, MASS.

Open June 25, Under New Management

Boating, Bathing, Tennis, Sport on Sea and Lake.
Orchestra. Water 75°

GEORGE B. MORAN, Manager
Boston Office 148 State St., Room 715.

NEW ENGLAND

GREYSTONE LODGE

OPEN JUNE 17

ANTRIM, NEW HAMPSHIRE
Elevation 1500 Feet

FRED T. ORSAN, Manager.
A modern hotel. Milk, small fruits and fresh vegetables from our own farm. Steam heat, electric light. Golf, Tennis. Improved auto approach from south. Booklet.

Very Desirable for Week-End Guests

"WHITEHALL"

CAMDEN BY THE SEA, ME.

Situated directly on the Seaside Maine Coast Highway and amid Mountains, Lakes, Streams and Sea. Here you can Golf, Yacht, Boat, Canoe, Mountain Climb and Swim. You will here find a variety unsurpassed.

OPEN JUNE CLOSE OCTOBER
BOOKLET. OWNERS MANAGE

The Charlesgate

One of BOSTON'S Best Residential Hotels

Corner Charles St., Beacon & Marlboro Sts.
Unobstructed view of Charles River and Back Bay Park

Quiet and Attractive, Furnished or Unfurnished Suites for Permanent or Transient Occupancy at Moderate Rates. Dining Room Open Entire Year.

HERBERT G. SUMMERS

ALSO OPERATING
The CLIFF HOTEL and Cottages NORTH SCITUATE BEACH, P. O. Minot, Mass.

On the Ocean Front, Historic South Shore, Between Boston and Plymouth. 18 hole GOLF course, tennis, safe surf bathing.

The COPLEY PLAZA HOTEL

ESTABLISHED 1911

COPLEY SQUARE
BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.

Within an easy reaching distance of Boston's shopping center and terminals.

Hotel Touraine

Universally esteemed for its luxury, beauty and distinctive homelike atmosphere.

Parker House

A hotel of traditions and exceptional comfort. Perfectly appointed.

Young's Hotel

In the financial district. World-wide reputation for New England cooking.

Profile House

AND COTTAGES
WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.

GOLF, TENNIS, BOATING, MOUNTAIN PLAYS, WOODS AND FISHING, FARM AND DAIRY. ON "IDEAL TOUR."
OPEN JUNE 30th to SEPT. 25th

C. H. GREENLEAF, President.
EVERETT R. RICH, Mgr.'s Director.
KARL F. ABBOTT, Manager.

N. Y. Office: Town & Country, 8 W. 40th St.
Affiliated Hotel—The Vendome, Boston

BURRO UPWARD

To the Peaks
Wonder Trip of the East

Golf, Tennis, Trails, Canoeing, Superb Motor Roads, House Boat and Swimming Pool, Garage, Surrounded by Federal and State Reserves.
Notch Canteen—Light Lunch

The Summer Resort Unique
One of the Ideal Tour Hotels

CRAWFORD HOUSE
Crawford Notch
WHITE MTS., N. H.

SEASON, JUNE 27—OCT. 8
Address: BURRO HOTEL CO.
Crawford House, Crawford Notch, N. H.

Maplewood Hotel

AND COTTAGE COLONY
WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.

Open June to October
18-HOLE GOLF COURSE

FURNISHED COTTAGES
FOR RENT

A. E. DICK, Managing Director
New York Booking Office, 1180 Broadway

Elmwood by the Merrimac

Boscawen, N. H.

A quiet old stage tavern, strictly modernized, electricity, etc. Where one may see quaint old furnishings and rustic surroundings and still enjoy the comforts of an up-to-date hotel.

10 Miles from Concord over Good State Roads on the Direct Road to White Mts.
Automobile Parties Catered to
Home Cooking

THE HEBLEIN HOTEL

Hartford, Conn.

Facing State Capitol
Opposite Bushnell Park

"One of New England's most satisfying hotels. Quiet and refined. Famous as an eating place. The Heblein Garage has accommodations for fifty cars.
CLIFFORD D. PERKINS, Proprietor.

WHITE MOUNTAINS

RUSSELL COTTAGES

KEARSARGE, N. H.

Near Mt. Kearsarge. NOW OPEN

Steam heat. Fine walks and drive. Good library. Automobiles for pleasure tours. Golf, tennis, bowling, etc. Write for rates and booklet.

GEO. W. RUSSELL, Prop.

The Asquam House

Overlooking the beautiful Asquam Lakes and extended views of White Mountains. Swimming and sunbathing. Charming surroundings, service of the best. Opens June 24. Address: ROBERT KENT JAMES, Manager

HOLDENESS (Asquam Lakes) N. H.

IN BOSTON

You have the choice of three excellently conducted hotels managed by the J. R. Walpole Corporation. One supply department purchases for all three and not only buys in the best markets of this country, but also imports extensively. This is but one factor which has made the cuisine of these hotels famous.

Hotel Touraine

Universally esteemed for its luxury, beauty and distinctive homelike atmosphere.

Parker House

A hotel of traditions and exceptional comfort. Perfectly appointed.

Young's Hotel

In the financial district. World-wide reputation for New England cooking.

Profile House

AND COTTAGES
WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.

GOLF, TENNIS, BOATING, MOUNTAIN PLAYS, WOODS AND FISHING, FARM AND DAIRY. ON "IDEAL TOUR."
OPEN JUNE 30th to SEPT. 25th

C. H. GREENLEAF, President.
EVERETT R. RICH, Mgr.'s Director.
KARL F. ABBOTT, Manager.

N. Y. Office: Town & Country, 8 W. 40th St.
Affiliated Hotel—The Vendome, Boston

OLD NATICK INN

SOUTH NATICK, MASS.

Hotel Oxford

44 Huntington Ave.
BOSTON

Near Public Library, Back Bay Churches and but ten-minute walk to shopping, business and theatre districts and near Back Bay Stations.

Rates \$2 per day up.

A Delightful Place to Spend the Spring Months.

Beautiful Motor Trips in All Directions.
Telephone Natick 8610. MISS HARRIS, Mgr.

Motor out for dinner on the week end. Especially Delightful During June.

SPECIAL RATES

Now open for 14th Season to Oct. 31st

LOCATION—Directly on the ocean, commanding a marine panorama of extraordinary range and beauty.

A resort hotel, 20 miles north of Boston. Booklets, Rooms or Suites with Private Bath. Tennis, Bathing, Dancing. Telephone Marblehead 8610.

A. H. LANE, Proprietor

HOTEL ASPINWALL

LENOX, MASS.

High and Cool in the Berkshires
A HOTEL OF DISTINCTION

Opens June 15. Elevation 1600 feet. Golf, Saddle Riding, Orchestra, Garage. Desirable Cottages with Hotel Service.

JOVE & TROBBER, Managers.
Winter Resort, Princeton Hotel, Bermuda.

Tourist's Home

Central House Hillside Inn
Bethlehem, N. H.

NOW OPEN

SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE
W. J. LEWIS, Prop.

A most delightful Summer Hotel

The METROPOLITAN

OAK BLUFFS, MASS.

Comfort, without Extravagance

15 large Bed Chambers

Cool Dining Hall, seating 100 Guests

OPEN JUNE 15 to SEPT. 15th

Make Reservations early

George H. Harrington, Prop.

Honeymoon Time

Going Away?

SHATTUCK INN

Jaffrey, N.H.

The mountain village on the southern slope of picturesque

MONADNOCK

Altitude 1500—2100 feet

"Mayo's Resort of Four Seasons"

FUN and SPORT

Spring—Summer—Fall—Winter

Near Cities of southern N. E. and N. Y.

"UP SO HIGH—YET SO NEAR"

THIS WAY FOR EARLY MOTORING

Pure balsam also fragrant with pine and balsam. Forest trails, mountain climbing, saddle horses, library, music, dancing.

An Ideal Spot for Rest and Recreation

LEWIS S. MAYO, Prop.

Telephone Jaffrey 8030-3

"Send McAlly Road Map on Request"

BRETTON WOODS

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N.H.

Famous for Golf

2 COURSES - 27 HOLES

ALL MOTOR ROADS LEAD TO BRETTON WOODS

THE MOUNT PLEASANT

OPEN JUNE 15 - CLOSING OCTOBER 1

C. J. DUNPHY, Manager

THE MOUNT WASHINGTON

OPEN JULY 7 - CLOSING MIDDLE OCT.

C. J. ROOT, Manager

FOR INFORMATION, NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE

243 FIFTH AVENUE

THE GARDNER HOUSE

Jamestown, R. I.

Occupies a central position on the ocean extremity of Conanicut Island, commands a view of Newport Harbor, the War College, the Torpedo Station and old Fort Adams. Commodious ferry boats make hourly trips to world famed Newport, a sail of twenty minutes. Hotel accommodates 150 guests.

Hotel Oxford

44 Huntington Ave.
BOSTON

Near Public Library, Back Bay Churches and but ten-minute walk to shopping, business and theatre districts and near Back Bay Stations.

Rates \$2 per day up.

The Willard

Open all year—

Rooms with bath—

Week-end parties catered to.

Jaffrey, N. H.

Opens May 25th.

Mr. M. E. WILLARD

Mrs. M. E. WILLARD

Send for booklet and rates.

1748

175th Anniversary 1921

OF

KINGSTON INN

Colonial Hospitality

20th Century Conveniences

Week-End Guests Accommodated

KINGSTON

R. I.

Telephone

Narragansett Pier 2025-9-R

and a la Carte Service
Seating Capacity 950
Savin Rock - West Haven, Ct.

LOCAL ADVERTISEMENTS, CLASSIFIED BY STATES AND CITIES

Classified Advertisements

HOUSES & APARTMENTS FOR RENT
 JUNE 20th until Sept. 1st. - Newly furnished apartment, 5 rooms and bath, 20 ft. from St. Mary's, N. Y. City. Rent \$50 per mo. to include water, gas, etc. O. Y. HARDIE, 200 West 11th St., New York City.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS WANTED
 APARTMENT wanted—five or six rooms; about \$50-60. Brooklyn or suburbs. A. S. The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. City.

FOR SALE
 Near Bar Harbor, Me.
 Beautiful Summer Cottage—very reasonable. Large tract, wooded land, excellent location. H. WILSON, P. O. Box 2477, Boston.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS
 LIVING room with above bedroom, continuous hot water, private home. 9 Blackwood St., Suite 5, Boston, Mass.

NICE airy side room. Kitchen privileges. Transient or permanent. Rent reasonable. Tel. CHURCH ST. 11, Highland St., Suite 1, Boston.

ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN Private in quiet home. Tel. Lakewood 1412-J, Lakewood, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN
 POSITION as housekeeper in small family of adults in Hartford; experienced. Write to Mrs. Irene Dewey, 21 Spring St., Hartford, Conn.

REFINED young woman desires position for the summer as companion, traveling to travel, where; references exchanged. Y. S. The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
DON DOOLITTLE
HATS AND SHOES
 100 ASYLUM ST., HARTFORD, CONN.
A. L. FOSTER CO.
 45 ASYLUM STREET, HARTFORD, CONN.

Clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes for Men and Boys.
 27 STORES—27 CITIES
CHAPIN MILLINERY SHOP
 75 PRATT STREET

Women's Sports Apparel
 The latest of Skirts, Sweater Jackets and Sport Coats. Hats are a specialty with us.

Impaired and Domestic Woven Madras shirts are offered at the lowest prices in years.

The Luke Horsfall Company
 200 ASYLUM ST., HARTFORD, CONN.
Steinway Rianos
Victrolas
Victor Records
Watkins Brothers, Inc.
 241 ASYLUM ST.

COMPENSATION LAW FOR SEAMEN OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"The ocean shipping business," said J. Barrett Smull, chairman of the committee on harbor and shipping of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, yesterday, "already is seriously injured by legislative regulations of questionable utility. Owing to the working of the provisions of the La Follette Seaman's Act of March 4, 1915, the American shipowners pay \$5315 per month to their crews against \$2889 per month paid to crews of similar boats to \$3924 paid to crews of similar boats operating under foreign flags. The enactment of a federal seamen's compensation law would still further increase the burden upon our merchant marine at a very unfortunate time, and would make still more difficult the recovery of foreign and domestic trade. The engagement of the United States in the insurance business is a Socialistic enterprise entirely foreign to our conception of the Federal Government. Social insurance originated in Germany through the Socialist Party. It is a mistake to model American social institutions after German methods."

DISTRIBUTION OF RACES IN BOSTON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Racial distribution of the population of Boston as announced yesterday by the Census Bureau was: White 730,485, Negro 16,360, Chinese 1075, Japanese 76, Indian 34, all others 40. During the last decade the white population increased 11.4 per cent, and the Negro 30.5 per cent. The foreign born white population decreased from 240,722 in 1910 to 235,919 in 1920, the decrease being ascribed by the bureau to the decline in immigration.

JOINT MEETINGS OF CHEMISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Chemists of the United States, Great Britain and Canada will hold joint meetings in America this autumn. The Society of Chemical Industry of Great Britain will meet in late August with the Canadian branch at Montreal. In September both British and Canadian chemists will come to the United States and hold a series of meetings here. They will attend the fall meeting of the American Chemical Society, September 6 to 10, in New York City, also the national exposition of chemical industries. They will visit a number of industrial plants as well.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD—Continued
HANAN SHOES
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
James Lawrence & Son
 70 MAIN STREET

Nussbaum's
 30 Church Street
 Telephone CH. 4120 HARTFORD, CONN.

WEST HILL GROCERY
 Louis H. Birch, Proprietor
 785 Farmington Avenue

Aishberg the Shoeman
 241 Main Street
 Hartford, Connecticut

The Flint Bruce Co.
COMPLETE HOUSE and OFFICE FURNITURE
 Goods as Represented

Coombs—Florist
 Two Stores: 741 Main—304 Asylum

BEARDSLEY & BEARDSLEY
INSURANCE
 470 MAIN STREET

559 MAIN ST. NEXT TO GAS OFFICE.
G. Fox & Co., Inc.
 HARTFORD, CONN.

GRADUATION DRESSES & SUITS
 For Misses and Boys of grammar school to college ages.

Everything a young person could possibly wish for and the complete outfit can be purchased right on the spot.

Girls' and Boys' Clothing Dept., Fifth Floor
JOHNSTONE STUDIO
 54 Pratt Street (over Simmons' Shoe Store)

Suggestions in photography
JULIUS J. SEIDE
Insurance
 80 Pearl St. Tel. Charter 1121

H. F. CORNING & COMPANY
 Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases
 Established 1812
 83 Asylum Street

"Where Quality is Paramount."
SPRING GROWING SUITS AND TOP COATS
 For Men, Young Men and Boys
GEMMILL, BURNHAM CO.
 100 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.

QUALITY CORNER
WOMEN'S EXCLUSIVE
JERSEY AND TWEED SUITS
REDUCED.

SPORT COATS AND MOTOR COATS REDUCED TOO.
Stackpole Moore Tryon Co.
 115 ASYLUM ST. AT TRUMBULL

Herzog Shop
 100 Pratt Street
 Hartford, Connecticut

Corsets, Brassieres, Hosiery, and Lingerie
 Special Attention Given to Corset Fitting
LUX, BOND & LUX, Inc.
 JEWELERS
 June is the month of brides and graduates

Watches, Rings, Bracelets, Bapins, Brooches, Belt Buckles, Butterfly Lockets
 859 MAIN STREET.
G. I. WHITEHEAD & SON
 "The Auto Shop"
 SERVICE CAR AT ALL HOURS
 207 New Britain Ave. Tel. Charter 4455-15

PRINTING
QUALITY AND SERVICE
COMSTOCK & MATCHETT
 33 ASYLUM ST., HARTFORD, CONN.

Oriental Rugs
THE SAMUEL DONCHIAN RUG CO.
 206 PEARL STREET

Domestic Rugs
Seventy Years of Service
 It is with this record of continued and helpful service that this bank, established in 1849, solicits your business.

State Bank & Trust Company
 Hartford, Conn.

Raymond the Decorator
 Stretched Canvas Ceilings
 Painting & Paperhanging
 315 New Britain Ave. Tel. Chr. 463-3

NEW HAVEN
Lightbourn & Pond Co.
 33 BROADWAY

Sell "B. P. S. Paint"
"Best Paint Sold"

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN—Continued
A. G. KINGDON
BUTTER EGGS CHEESE
 306 STATE ST.

THE LOUISE SHOP
RELIABLE GOODS
REASONABLY PRICED
 Suits, Wraps, Gowns
 155 Orange St.
 978 CHAPEL ST., NEW HAVEN

Flower Shoppe
 TELEGRAPH DELIVERY ANYWHERE

STAMFORD
Theresa V. Maher
The Blouse, Corset and Lingerie Shop
 73 Atlantic Street (Burlington Arcade)
 Telephone 3357 Stamford, Conn.

Marsh Bakeries, Inc.
 MFG'RS OF
High Class Bread Products
 General Office: 615 Main Street
 STAMFORD, CONN.

Spring Styles Now Ready
 IN
Clothing and Furnishings
Custom Tailoring
WM. J. BERGES, Stamford Theatre Building

L. SPELKE & SON
 STAMFORD, CONN.
SHOES AND HOSIERY
SAMUEL PHILLIPS
 JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH
 Fine Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
 Exclusive Agency: 322 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD, CONN.
 Gerhard Silver

MAINE
PORTLAND
VICTROLAS, VICTOR RECORDS
 AT THE
Henry F. Miller Piano Co.
 25 FOREST AVE.
 RALPH W. E. HUNT, Manager

Cowen's Corset Shop
 144 CONGRESS STREET
 Portland, Maine, opposite Congress Square Hotel.
 Ivy corsets and brassieres; experienced fitting in attendance.
 Boys' and Girls' Moccasins for the camp. Ask for booklet.
CROPLEY & ANDERSON

MASSACHUSETTS
BOSTON
Shattuck & Jones
 INCORPORATED
FISH
 Telephone 1487 Richmond
 128 Faneuil Hall Market
 BOSTON

WALL PAPERS
 Of Latest Styles and Highest Quality.
 Novelty designs a feature; repasts of high grade paper at low cost. See them.
AUGUSTUS THURGOOD
 28-40 CORNHILL, BOSTON

Isaac Locke Co.
 97, 99 and 101 Faneuil Hall Market
Fruits, Vegetables and Hothouse Products
 Special Attention Given Family Orders

BROCKTON
 Don't Fail to Visit Our
GROCERY DEPARTMENT
 Where we are offering real bargains on the cash and carry plan.
James Edgar Company
 BROCKTON

CAMBRIDGE
Central Sq. Hardware Co.
 669 Massachusetts Avenue
 Tel. Cambridge 6126 and 6127

LOWELL
HARVEY B. GREENE
 Florist
 122 Stevens St.
LOWELL PUBLIC MARKET
C. H. WILLIS
MERRIMACK SQUARE
ELECTRIC SHOP
 Bonnet Lamp 25.95 Upwards
 261 Dutton Street Tel. 1317-Y

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL—Continued
Children's and Infants' Socks in Plain and Fancy Tops
LADIES' SPECIALTY SHOP
 J. & L. Barber 120 Merrimack St.

The Bon Marche
 Exhibition All This Week of
WALACE NUTTING HAND-COLORED PICTURES
 Picture Shop, Third Floor

LYNN
COAL
 Anthracite and Bituminous and Wood
 SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWELL, Inc., 9 Central Square

ORGANDY HATS
 For wear with organdy frocks. These hats are made in all organdy or combined with straw. In white or colors. Trimmed with flowers or organdy. Some with fancy silk stitched edges.
 \$8.50 to \$12
Goddard Bros
 76-88 Market St. Lynn, Mass.

AWZONAL
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
 LYNN, MASS.

Isabelle Hall-Philbrook
 Corsets, Blouses, Lingerie
 Strand Theatre Bldg., Lynn, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD
Good Shoes and Hosiery
 FINE SHOES REPAIRING
MORSE & HAYNES CO.
 278 Main Street

MICHIGAN
DETROIT
WILSON MILLINERY
 204 Washington Arcade, Detroit Phone Main 6235

DETROIT CREAMERY
Vahet Brand Ice Cream

J. D. Candler Roofing Co.
 ROOFING AND SHEET METAL WORK
 551 High St. N. DETROIT, MICH.
 Main 512-513

Jewell Feather Mattress Co.
 Reliable Renovators, Cleaners of feather beds, pillows and mattresses. Mattresses made from feather beds. 359 Michigan Ave., Cad. 905.
 We Can Save You Money on Furniture
SUMMIT COMPANY
 Corner Michigan and Fourth Ave., Detroit, Mich.
The Ferris-Fowler-Fosdick Co., Inc.
 PRINTING OF QUALITY
 404 Marguerite Bldg., Detroit, Cadillac 5578

JOHN R. MOORE
QUICK PRINTER
 Cadillac 114 213 State Street
 ROOMS with or without private bath; also light housekeeping apartments.
CAROLA APARTMENT HOTEL
 82 Watson Street

Grimshaw & Stevens
CLOTHIERS HABERDASHERS
HATTERS
 Grand River at Griswold
 DETROIT, MICH.

Hickey's
 Exclusive Dealers in Hickey-Freeman Clothes
 Clothing, Furnishings, Hats & Shoes
 of Quality for Men, Boys and Girls
 1275 Woodward Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

The M. & W. Tire Co.
 WOODWARD AND HARPER
AMERICAN-AKRON
CORD AND FABRIC TIRES—TUBES
 Efficient Repair Service on All Makes of Tires
 Phone Northern 3054
NEW YORK DOLL REPAIR SHOP
 All kinds of Dolls repaired. Eyes reset and parts furnished. Complete line of Imported Dolls and Doll Clothing. 1285 Michigan Ave., Detroit. Cherry 09-09 W.

Lace Flouncings
 Full Skirt widths—beautiful patterns—wonderful quality—moderate prices.
New York Shops, Inc.
 Everything for the Dress
 1514 WOODWARD AVE.
 Detroit Opposite Grinnell's

BREDE & SCHROETER
 DECORATORS WALL PAPER DRAPERIES
 WINDY SHADES UPHOLSTERING
 50 Canfield Avenue West Detroit, Mich.
 Phone Glendale 4478

IMLAY'S
GARMENT CLEANING & DYEING CO.
 295 GRAND RIVER AVENUE
 Goods Called for and Delivered

MONTANA
GREAT FALLS
THE GERALD CAFE
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
 WM. GRILLA, Proprietor
 317 Central Avenue, Great Falls, Mont.

OHIO
AKRON
The Hoover-Brooks Co.
 The Akron Home of
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX
CLOTHES
 4 SOUTH MAIN ST.

OHIO

AKRON—Continued
FALCH & FALCH
The Men's Store
 FURNISHERS, HATTERS AND CLOTHIERS
 35 E. MILL STREET AKRON, OHIO

LANG'S
 M. R. HAAS, Mgr.
Fashion Park Clothes
 355 Main St. Metropolitan Bldg.

FLOWERS
W. H. HUTCHINGS
 274 So. Main St.
AKRON, OHIO

CLEVELAND
Matchett's
RESTAURANT
 7800 Euclid Avenue
 For Good Food at All Times

OPEN SUNDAYS
VICTORIA RESTAURANT
 For Ladies and Gentlemen
 40 EUCLEID AVENUE, CLEVELAND, O.
 Home Made Pastry Our Specialty
MAYDOLE & McMILLAN, Props.

A. M. Albrecht
FLORIST
 630 PROSPECT AVENUE
 Main 600 Central 3103

Feltons for Flowers
 "Flowers for Every Occasion"
 Superior at East 105th
CLEVELAND OHIO

COLUMBUS
THE BANCROFT BROS. CO.
Hallmark Jewelers
 "If you want the best, go to Bancroft's"
 128-140 North High Street

Trunk, Leather and Art Goods
 Traveling Bags, Suit Cases and All Kinds of Leather Goods and Trunks, Pictures, Mirrors and Lamps
SCOTT-O-SIFRIT CO., 124 S. High St.

MISS S. E. HOFFMANN
 147 E. State St.
STATIONERY, ENGRAVING, BOOKS
 Picture Frames Made to Order.

A sane store—
 where people shop with safety and satisfaction.
The Z. L. White Co.
 106-110 NORTH HIGH ST.
 Nine big floors.

The Clemens Rice Co.
WOOLTEX FASHIONS SHOP
 104 N. High St.

New lowest prices now possible in Suits—Coats—Dresses
SKIRTS, BLOUSES AND SWEATERS
Laundry and Dry Cleaning
 CAPITAL CITY TROY LAUNDRY
 AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
 Main 2627. City 11136

PARISIAN DYE HOUSE
 14 EAST SPRING STREET
 Bell, Main 1715 Citizens 3715

White Cafeteria
 165 N. High Street
THE W. C. MOORE CO.
Furniture, Rugs, Draperies, Lighting Fixtures
 "The cheapest that is good to the best that is made." Moderate Prices.
SOUTH HIGH NEAR MAIN

Pitts Shoes
 162 N. High St., COLUMBUS, OHIO
 Dependable Shoes Since 1880.

CINCINNATI
THE KERMIN LUNCH ROOM
 of Crisp Corn Stick Fame
 4TH & RACE
PAUL WIELAND
 MERCHANT TAILOR
 514 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio Canal 5612

ARMSTRONG STATIONERY CO.
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
 419 MAIN STREET

THE CHARLES D. BAKER CO., diamonds, jewelry, watches, silverware, clocks. 422 Vine St., Cincinnati, O. Main 2503.

Closson's
 4th St. W. of Race, Cincinnati
THE A. B. CLOSSON JR. CO.

LAKEWOOD
GOOD MEATS AND SERVICE
HOWARD DUNLAP
 12814 Detroit Ave., Lakewood 1909

ROLLE'S CASH GROCERY
 FOR EVERYTHING GOOD TO EAT
 12819 Detroit Avenue Lakewood 914

BRUMAGIM & ROBERTS
 COR. DETROIT AND BELLE AVE.
 Fancy and Staple Groceries and Meats
 Mario 2850 LAKEWOOD, O. Highland 496-1

Lisbon's Sweet Shoppe
 BAKER'S HY-GLACE ICE CREAM
 DELIVERED
 Lakewood 1794 12807 Detroit H. G. Miller P. Miller

MILLER BROS.
French Dry Cleaning Co.
 1659 WINGHAM AVE.
 A Phone Call Will Bring Our Auto to Your Home
LAKEWOOD 1840
 We Have No Agents or Solicitors
 Work Guaranteed
COLUMBIA MUSIC SHOPPE
 Columbia Gramophones
 15108 Detroit Ave. Lakewood 4214

OHIO

LAKEWOOD—Continued
Inche's Hardware and Electric Co.
 Garden Tools, Seeds, Lawn Mowers, House-
 cleaning Supplies
 18105 Detroit Ave. Lakewood 1279

Bernie's
SHOES OF QUALITY
 14810 Detroit Avenue
Episcurean Bakery 14804 Detroit Ave.
TRY OUR FAMOUS ICE CREAMS
SEILER & TAYLOR Fine FOOTWEAR
 17114 Detroit Ave. Lakewood, Ohio

MARSHALL-ASTON
PLUMBING & HEATING
 12700 DETROIT AVE. LAKEWOOD 5533
LAKEWOOD SCHOOL OF MUSIC
 14625 Detroit Ave., Corner St. Charles
 Vocal and Instrumental. Prin. SARA CURTIS

Stewart Dry Goods Company
 OPEN EVENINGS MEN'S WEAR
 1289 to 1294 Crawford Ave. Both
 Wagar and Madison Aves.
 14712 Detroit Avenue Lakewood, Ohio

The Electric Sanitary Laundry Co.
 PROS. 2335 CENT. 1394

LIMA
MILLINERY
GLOVER & WINTERS CO.
 LET US SERVE YOU
 136-138 West High Street LIMA, OHIO

NORWOOD
THE FITE GROCERY CO.
 GROCERIES AND MEATS
 Main and Lexington Aves., Corner Woodburn
 251-252 Forest & Norwood, Phone 3145
 1101-2545

SPRINGFIELD
 T. R. REAM & SONS—Groceries, Fruits and
 Vegetables; Meats. 225 Chestnut Ave. Both
 phones: Bell 430 and 4517; Home 430.

TOLEDO
Stein's
SMART CLOTHES FOR WOMEN AND MISSES
 219-221 Summit St., Toledo, O.

Shannon
THE FLORIST
 Both Phones Main 1094
 414 MADISON AVENUE
 TOLEDO, OHIO
 Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

Frosh Tailoring Company
"MAKERS OF GOOD CLOTHES"
 Home Phone Main 5057
 522 MADISON AVE., TOLEDO, OHIO

"PIANOLA" Player-Pianos
 A player-piano endorsed by the great artists
 Convenient payments
GRINNELL BROS.
 ADAMS and HURON STREETS, TOLEDO, O.

The Frank Haines Co.
MEN'S SMART WEAR
 316 SUPERIOR ST.
WALDORE CATERIA
 SUMMIT & MADISON
 Best of Food—Excellent
 Pleasant Surroundings
 H. F. POARD, Prop.

The Reliable Laundry
 AND
Dry Cleaning Company
 Family washing, finished or roughed out
 specialty.
 Our dry cleaning is absolutely odorless.
 Home 2288 Bell. A. P. Wunderlich, Mgr.

DIAMONDS
 Jewelry, ENGRAVING, Silverware
KASTEN TO KEESEN
 315 Summit Home Phone Main 473

We Carry NUT SPREAD MARGARINE
G. F. BANKEY & SON,
GROCERS
 2163-65 Ashland Avenue Both Phones
RUGS, CURTAINS, FURNITURE
 Wall Papers—House Painting
RADCLIFFE CO., 228-232 Superior Street
 TOLEDO, OHIO

JACOB THOMPSON
 Wall Paper Phonographs Picture Framing
 512 STARR AVE. Home Phone River 545

FOARD'S CAFETERIA
 Tasty Foods—Quick Service—Cleanliness
 239 SUPERIOR STREET
 Just off Madison

PENNSYLVANIA
PITTSBURGH
KUHN & BRO. CO.
GROCERS
 MEATS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES
 6100 Centre Avenue, East End
BUY DIAMONDS
 DIRECT FROM US
JOHN M. ROBERTS & SONS CO.
 435-437 Market Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.</

EDUCATIONAL

A PUBLIC SCHOOL IN MOROCCO

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TETUAN, Morocco.—The first public school in the scheme of education in the Spanish zone of Morocco was opened with great hope and expectancy some six months ago, and the system has now been at work long enough to judge its quality and possibilities. Every hope appears to be in the course of being justified, and here at any rate is one example of a new thoroughness that is pervading the Spanish occupation in these times and may be considered significant of the future, for this is the most important of all according to the keenest view. This new school in Tetuan will compare favorably in both equipment and results with any other similar institution in any part of North Africa. One hears much of all that has been done and is being done by other nations in these parts, and of the supposed neglect by the Spaniards, that fair notice should be taken of these developments. Spain has determined that whatever deficiencies may exist in the educational system in Spain, as of course they do exist in the most serious measure, to the utmost extent of its ability a fair and good start shall be made in Morocco and that it shall be persisted in with diligence and without sparing of cost.

Education in Morocco may be said to have three advantages in comparison with Spain. In the first place there is that of making a new start and the enthusiasm associated with such original effort, not merely by the governmental department responsible but by the teachers and local controllers who possess an eagerness that is not and for certain reasons could not be known on the mainland of the peninsula.

Apart From Schools of Spain

In the second place this new subject of education in Morocco is a thing apart from education in Spain, and suffers less from all the weight of Spanish bureaucracy, ministerial and departmental delays and hesitations, and the bad traditions which stifle the whole problem of Spanish education. In Spain there is even less attention being given to this vital question now than for a long time past and it is suggested that this is because the ministerial mind, with all the ministerial difficulties that exist in these days, begins to recoil from the subject, transcendently important as it is known to be. Thirdly, education in Spanish Morocco is not gripped by clericalism in the same way as at home. The result is to state the possibilities somewhat qualitatively, if the comparative values remained as at present it might be the best thing in the future for Spanish parents of the most moderate means, to come with their children here to Morocco for education's sake, the parents gathering the spirit of colonization and the profits of good business, while the boys and girls were educated free of cost in better schools and by better systems than can be done in most Spanish regions. This is a fancy, with a considerable reality attached to it.

The present correspondent has just had the advantage of a visit to this school, and a thorough and independent examination, with the assistance of the local controllers, of the system of its making. It is a fine two-story building, in gleaming white with terra cotta pointings and green decorative effects in plain but absolute Moorish architecture. With a 50-yard frontage it makes a block of itself, one long side facing the street that is known as Mohammed Ben el Arbi Torres, and is by way of being the most important of the new Spanish streets in Tetuan, and the other facing the military barracks.

The School's Interior

The class rooms in the interior, the model, exhibition, store rooms, and all the sanitary and other appointments are better than anything that an investigator has seen in Spain, and, indeed, anything better cannot be remembered. Spain has taken the best models in this matter and worked upon them to the best of her ability. The rooms are light, airy and clean, and in the matter of desks, blackboards, demonstration apparatus of all kinds they are as adequate as need be. The specimen rooms are well supplied with objects to assist every direction of juvenile thought, especially in the matter of minerals and models of implements and machinery. There is a large room for recreation indoors and an exterior playground also, with some garden work that the school children themselves attend to. And especially there is a very fine Salon de Actos which is a theater or assembly hall, for prize giving and other demonstrations, lectures, conferences and so forth.

The school is in two parts, in the same building, but otherwise quite separate, one for boys and the other for girls. In each of these divisions there are three classes, one for children of from six to eight years of age, the second for those from eight to ten, and the third for pupils of from ten to twelve. There are about 50 children in each division. They come to the school well clothed and well fed; there is nothing in the nature of poverty among the Spanish colony here at all events. There are three mistresses for the girls' department. Hours are from nine to twelve in the morning and from three to five in the afternoon. The education is entirely free and all books and materials are supplied free also.

After the essential preliminaries of reading, writing and arithmetic, the closest attention is given in the older classes to certain special branches of knowledge among which geography

has a foremost place. While in the past the Spaniard's knowledge of the world in general has been limited, he has been surprisingly ignorant about his own country. This defect in his equipment leads to an exaggeration of certain social and political difficulties, and Morocco is evidently a good place to begin with its removal. The manager of the school, Mr. Jose Martin Garcia, who was explaining the system to the correspondent, invited him to pick any boy he liked from the class and ask him to draw an outline map of Spain on the big blackboard. This was done with surprising accuracy, and the selected boy afterward at request placed various Spanish towns that were named quite precisely. After geography most attention is paid to natural science, geometry, the "rudiments of law" and to certain special studies such as one embraced in the title of "The Secret of Colors" the children being taught the qualities and properties of colors, something of harmonies, and the values and effects of what they see about them in the way of color. They are supplied with colored pieces which they are to join together in the making of certain designs. Even before 12 years of age they are given a thorough grounding in the science of light and heat, statics and hydrostatics, with practical demonstrations.

Patriotic Teaching

But perhaps even more interesting than these points is the effort made to establish sound moral and patriotic ideas in the thoughts of the children. This is done in two or three different ways. In such exercises as dictation and moral proverb is nearly always taken, and its meaning explained. As the correspondent entered one of the class-rooms he found the words just written on the blackboard, "La perseverancia vence todas las dificultades" meaning in translation "perseverance overcomes all difficulties." Upon this a little lecture is given to the class. In the same way, and also through certain lessons in a textbook of what might be best described as a book of practical common sense covering many phases of life and effort, the children are impressed over and over again with the value of "communications" and the necessity always for improving them continually, a fair recognition of the evil from which Spain suffers as much as from anything. It is brought home to the children that communications mean everything to a country and its people.

A similar school to this is being established at Larache in the Spanish zone, and others are to follow in all the towns. They are very impressive examples of progress and good intention.

EDUCATION NOTES

Weld County, Colorado, has 14 consolidated schools and 59 motor trucks. The pupil transportation problem is, therefore, a large one in that county. Supt. C. W. Martin recently called a meeting of truck drivers, school boards, local superintendents, and school patrons to consider it. Those who attended the conference were practical people, and the subjects they discussed were practical subjects. It was the consensus of opinion that economy and efficiency are conserved by employing teachers as truck drivers and paying them \$25 a month extra for the service. If necessary a mechanic may be employed at the school to care for the trucks. In fact, some of the districts now find it necessary to employ a repair man at \$150 a month for nine months. The use of large trucks rather than small ones was favored, and heating by the engine exhaust was considered the best method of supplying warmth to the pupils in cold weather.

The establishment of dormitories for public secondary schools in sparsely settled communities where distances are too great for daily travel back and forth, is of recent development, but it is rapidly gaining ground. This dormitory idea has a firm hold in Montana, where 23 schools of the State are provided with them. Fourteen other states report the adoption of the idea in some form and to some extent, namely, Alabama, California, Colorado, Georgia, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, North Carolina, Mississippi, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia and Wyoming. This list does not include states in which dormitories are provided for secondary schools of agriculture maintained by land-grant colleges. Without exception, no charge is made to pupils for lodging furnished in a dormitory provided by a public high school.

"Unfortunately it is that the popular conception of musical talent leads many to believe that only a few are born with a 'musical ear,' whatever that may be, and that no others need apply," says a bulletin of the National Academy of Music. It then goes on to urge that every child be given some sort of musical education, and that school credit be given for music pursued outside of the school, but under the direction or supervision of the school authorities.

A new organization, the Guild of Learners, has recently been formed in England for the purpose of encouraging some handicrafts as a leisure-time occupation for the people of the villages. The guild is a development of the National Federation of Women's Institutes, which is carrying on useful social work in the rural districts. The guild admits as associates those who are seriously interested in some form of handicraft. When a proficiency certificate has been gained an associate may be admitted to the "A" membership. Full "B" membership is allowed when an associate has demonstrated ability to teach. In this way it is hoped to draw from the

women's institutes a large number of women who will make it their aim to improve the quality of the home crafts and who will exercise a good influence in this respect on their own localities. The guild helps its members with advice and by supplying instruction of a good quality either in craft schools held for short periods in different districts, or by county classes for less proficient students held within reasonable distance of the students' homes.

UNIVERSITIES OF ITALY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Italy.—Universities in Italy, being state institutions, share in many of the evils of state administration, which is based on a very complicated system of bureaucracy. Bureaucracy is everywhere a great plague, but especially so in a democratic country like Italy, where it tends toward a complete leveling of all moral values, sacrificing quality to quantity and reducing social life to a huge machine in which men and women cease to count as individuals and are considered not according to what they are or do, but according to the place they occupy and the function they fulfill. The bureaucratic system has penetrated Italian universities and is the cause of many of their shortcomings and of their insolvency.

First of all let it be noted that wholesome ambition is almost completely lost among the Italian professors, since they, being government employees, are all paid the same salary and cannot be dismissed when once regularly appointed; in short they are all placed on the same level whatever their intrinsic value may be, whether they teach in a large or in a small university, whether they do their duty or neglect it. So it usually happens that professors, being poorly paid and not highly considered, end by losing interest in their work, and so deliver their courses with the one preoccupation of completing the 50 lectures they are expected to give. Some of them, fortunately very few, even arrive at the point of neglecting their duty entirely, especially if they enter political life, which affords them good pretext for limiting the number of their lectures; others, the great majority, in order to earn more money, give the greater part of their time to the practice of their profession as lawyers, doctors, etc., which yields much more than their chair.

The consequence of all this laxity in teaching is a great laxity in the examinations, since professors who have neglected their duty cannot be very exacting in regard to their pupils. High standards in examinations, moreover, are practically rendered impossible, at least in large universities, by the fact that there are the free professors whose courses may be followed by students in place of those of the regular professors. These free professors are paid according to the number of pupils that are inscribed to their courses, and therefore they do their best to secure as many students as possible, and in order to induce them to come to their lessons they are often willing to promise to help them in the examinations. Thus it is generally admitted that any student can pass through his university studies and become a lawyer or a professor.

A far worse evil in the university teaching results from the fact that the whole social life is based on a bureaucratic system. In Italy no public whatever can be obtained under the government, or at least under the public administrative department, without a degree or a diploma of some kind or other. To get a good post one must have a university education; and so thousands of young men and women frequent the university, not with the aim of acquiring a superior culture, but simply to obtain that scrap of paper which will enable them to compete for a position under the government, with the object of becoming a part of the huge and intricate machine that like an enormous octopus sucks away most of the strength of the nation.

The majority of university students, having as their only aim that of becoming government employees, care very little for a liberal education, and only a small minority of young men and women frequent the university in order to acquire a scholarly proficiency in some special field of human knowledge. Universities, therefore, become more or less professional schools, or at least are used as such, though they lack many of the requirements which are necessary for that purpose. The different faculties in fact were originally formed and organized in view of imparting a liberal education, and they still preserve their character. A student of law for instance who intends to become a government employee or to practice his profession as a lawyer, is obliged to follow many courses, such as political economy, theory of finance, statistics, Roman and medieval law, which he has no use or practical use to him in his career.

These are the two principal defects of Italian universities: their bureaucratic administration, which abolishes all distinction among professors and brings as a fatal consequence the lowering of the standard of teaching; and the sad confusion between their two functions, that of preparing for a profession and that of imparting a liberal education. Now at last the Minister of Public Instruction, Senator Croce, the well-known philosopher, has prepared a vast scheme of reform for all schools in Italy. It is an organic plan of reconstruction of all Italian educational institutions, and it is to be hoped that Parliament will approve it as it will certainly mark the beginning of a new intellectual and cultural development in Italy.

FACTS OR IDEAS?

Which Shall We Teach?

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
The discussions in the newspapers following the public printing of Mr. Edison's list of questions have been interesting revelations of what strange views concerning the purpose of education many persons appear to hold. The believers in the importance of facts seem to be in the majority in the circumstance that they are at odds over what should be included in any given list of facts. Ought young men to know more about Copernicus? Is it more valuable to know how steel is made or to read Sir Richard Steele? There are an indefinite number of similar queries which might be made in reply to Mr. Edison's list—but all this is mere quibbling. What is the question at issue? With what should education really be concerned?

The advocates of vocational training answer without hesitation that a young man's college course should fit him to earn his own living and at the same time teach him to be a good citizen. These are two worthy aims, and they are likewise included in the objects sought by the dwindling band of teachers of the liberal arts. We differ, as did Matthew Arnold and Huxley, in choosing the subjects of study to attain these objects. The engineering and related technical professions have become such intricate skilled trades that engineering teachers are sometimes prone to believe that all of a student's preliminary preparation should be mainly composed of the presentation of the specialized list of facts he will later need in his technical work. All that learning facts is capable of doing for a student is to train him in habits of concentration and, possibly, to develop his memory. But facts by themselves do not teach him to think. Here is the challenge and the matter of the argument.

The advocates of vocational training maintain that a student may be taught to think as well, or better, by learning the application of certain facts to a particular branch of engineering than he can be from four years of generalized study. Nor must the time element be overlooked. Many students can afford a four-year engineering course who could not be expected to add to this two or three years of the liberal arts. On these two arguments the vocationalists principally rest their case.

It is quite true that a student may be taught to think in an engineering course. But while he may be taught to think in terms of the problems of his particular profession, he will be woefully lacking in a stock of ideas. He will not have been taught to think outside of a beaten path. The specialized education, taken in its most favorable aspect, narrows the student's outlook.

It is the women who today study art and literature and the other humanities, while the men talk "business" and smile with a superior air at the efforts of the women. The specialized education of the men has taught them that nothing is of value that does not immediately apply to their own business. Culture is a ribbon in the cap—one can have good serviceable hats without wearing ribbon on it at all. Thus these business men exert a steady pressure upon our universities to discard every subject not visibly "practical," and—themselves victims of a narrow specialized education—seek to "standardize all education along these lines," as any one of them would say were he making a speech on this topic.

These business men are very much in earnest and quite sincere. They mean golden rules. They are the heads of university presidents—a sword which they wield by withholding. The universities, to change the figure, live upon the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table and they cannot, therefore, complain about the cooking.

This digression is introduced to show the source of the increasing favor shown to specialized courses of education in the colleges. And it is not so easy to convince the business men among the college alumni that their theories are wrong. Are they not substantial men? What do these professors hired at low wages by these same business men presume to say about "success in life," when these professors are themselves examples of economic failure—the one unforgivable failure of modern life? Shall a man on a salary of \$3000 tell a man with an income of \$40,000 that he is wrong? The thing is unthinkable. No wonder professors are looked upon as dreamy theorists who know nothing of practical life. Let them earn \$40,000 and they will be listened to—but at \$3000 they can have no thoughts of any consequence.

And thus the timid professor of liberal arts who rises to address the assembly runs a grave risk of being laughed out of court, even if he could make himself heard. Of what avail for him to proclaim the supremacy of ideas—when the majority of men regard any idea not connected intimately with their own affairs as, at its best, "impractical," and, at its most, as "radical." Young men must not be given ideas—they are dangerous things, leading men away from herding and herd-following. "Let a young man learn his job and keep your ideas safely locked up in libraries out of harm's way"—thus the business men issue their instructions to the universities.

But this is a passing phase through which education in America will ultimately safely pass. Already the war has taught several "practical" men that ideas were more useful than facts. The colleges of New York have only to sit tight and keep the flame burning pure. Their temples will be thronged again—provided they do not, meanwhile, make the mistake of pre-

tending that the liberal arts are practical in the commercial sense of the term. They must not imitate the narrowness of technical education, nor endeavor to reduce the humanities to a catalogue of facts. If they do the latter they deserve to fail. But let them cling to teaching ideas—and wait. For they know well that education is not to give a student a card-indexed mind—but education is to give a student a vision. We can well afford to wait until the truth of this is understood.

LIBRARY SERVICE FOR SCHOOLS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The growth of library facilities and library services for public schools in Massachusetts is doubtless more or less typical of their growth in other states. High schools in the larger towns and cities usually have some sort of a library. Comparatively few of them, however, have well-established working libraries, with properly trained librarians, adequate rooms for library use, etc. Many of them, containing a few hundred copies of old standard editions, seem to have been installed many years ago by some teacher whose professional pride demanded that there should be at least a few shelves in the building that might carry the label of "library."

The library function has been left quite generally in the hands of the public library. But, though the public library has always been eager to render every possible assistance to public education, in welcoming requests and suggestions from teachers, in reserving special selections of books for the use of teachers and pupils, and in granting extra privileges as to the number of books borrowed, yet various leading educators are getting louder and louder in their assertion that it is fundamentally essential that pupils receive that direct and constant help which can come only from the school itself in the full appreciation of what an efficient library has to offer. Thus the movement for intelligently equipped school libraries, though gradual, goes steadily on.

Bills introduced in state legislatures intended to promote school libraries and official assistance on the part of the state in establishing them, may not be enacted at once, inasmuch as they are not emergency measures and do not appear, on the surface, to have large backing. Nevertheless, the conviction obtains that such bills will eventually go through, simply because they are coincident with all the lines of educational progress. A bill of this character, providing for direct aid by the division of public libraries of the Massachusetts Department of Education, was recently referred to the next general court. The opposition appeared to be nothing more than that of the increased expense involved.

The New England Association of School Libraries and the Massachusetts Library Club have been active in the movement, by creating standards, assisting teachers in organizing libraries, and so on. The division of public libraries of the State Department of Education has gone as far as the present law allows, which means that the division can do little more than give advice when asked and assist schools in borrowing books by seeing to it that public libraries in the vicinity of the schools are provided with said books. The division hopes in the near future, through passage of the bill which has been referred to, to directly apply itself to the establishment and reestablishment of school libraries throughout the State.

In the meantime the division has not been content merely to wait, but is now causing to be published a manual for the use of teachers and librarians on "library service for schools." Its purpose is to assist teachers, to gain access to the rich stores of literature and illustrative material now at their disposal. Thousands of teachers do not know and believe that they have no easy way of finding out just what library facilities are at their disposal—especially beyond those of their own local institutions. There are certain schools which have been considerably transformed through a generous and wise use of material obtained through the channels of this special library service. The manual is to help the schools to know the resources of the libraries.

Agencies for supplying library and illustrative material to the schools are increasing rapidly. "Circulating class-room libraries" are groups of books that may be borrowed by a teacher for temporary use. The Springfield Public Library furnishes typewritten lists for each grade from 1 to 5, with teachers above the fifth grade selecting their own books. Sets are retained in one school a half year, and may be exchanged, renewed, or transferred for the second half.

Any library in the State may furnish class-room libraries to schools. Upon application to the local librarian a teacher can ascertain how to secure such a library. In small towns, whose valuation is less than \$1,000,000, the division of public libraries will send to the local public library sets for school use.

That "any public library may send its books to any other public library in any city or town, under such conditions and regulations as may be made in writing by the board of trustees so lending," is a provision in the state law.

An increasing number of libraries are making collections of mounted pictures for use in schools. A few public libraries give systematic instruction in the use of books and libraries to classes of school children. The Woman's Education Association, through its committee on libraries, sends a limited number of groups of

books in boxes, known as "traveling libraries," to small public libraries in the State. Occasionally these are lent to schools which apply for them. The sets are made up in printed lists, each box containing about 35 books.

The manual to be issued by the division of public libraries, in collaboration with the division of elementary and secondary schools, will contain tabulated facts as to existing libraries in high schools and normal schools; will give lists of museum facilities throughout the State; give information as to the best reference material and books of value to schools, and will carefully discuss the subject of "management of value to schools." Book selection and book buying, catalogues, classification systems and vertical files, bulletin boards, the library hour, professional relations of teachers and librarians, are all to be taken up by the manual.

TEACHER TRAINING AND SUPPLY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The great extension of the educational fabric is being given more definite and detailed shape by the joint efforts of the central and local authorities, in readiness for the time when economic circumstances become more favorable. One vital problem, however, remains unsolved; while the present acute shortage of teachers persists, not only will practically all progress be prevented, but it will be almost impossible to maintain even the existing educational standard.

A few figures will suffice to show the gravity of the situation. In 1905-6 the number of entrants to the profession was about 2000 more than the number representing the annual depletion. By 1908-9 the two quantities were approximately equal. In the following years, for the first time, the number of intending teachers was less than the number of those dropping out of the profession, and every annual return since then has told the same tale: the difference between the two figures for 1918-9 (the most recent returns) being nearly 400. There has thus been a continuous diminution in the supply of teachers over a period of 10 years, the total deficiency amounting to 34,000. The seriousness of such figures as these can scarcely be exaggerated.

The causes which have conspired to bring about this situation are several. A tardiness in the upward movement of salaries and the rarity of promotion are two. The most potent influence, however, in producing the decline in numbers is the change that was effected about the year 1905 in the method of selecting and training intended teachers, as a result of which the old pupil-teacher system in the elementary schools was displaced by the bursar and student-teacher system. Those unfamiliar with the actual working of the respective methods will not, at first, appreciate the difference between them; but the fact that the decrease commenced with this change of policy is a sufficient index of its fundamental character.

Under the pupil-teacher system the head teachers of the elementary schools encouraged the brightest of their older pupils to enter upon a four-year apprenticeship. The pupil teacher would spend the greater part of each week in actual teaching practice, and attendance at a center for academic instruction would occupy the rest of the time. The centers contained no students except intending teachers, and these young people were thus segregated from others of their own age, a deprivation which persisted throughout the next and final period in the course of preparation—the two years of residence in a training college.

When the centers were abolished, and all intending teachers were compelled to go through an ordinary secondary school course this isolation was done away with, and a reform of the highest educational and social

value was achieved. But at the same time it soon became manifest that teaching was not a sufficiently attractive profession to compete with the other callings open to secondary school children, and the present situation was rendered inevitable.

The proposals which educationists are now putting forward for the proper training of teachers are in harmony with recent educational developments. There is a growing body of opinion that there should be no distinction between the general education and professional training required for elementary and that required for secondary schools, and also that a graduate course should be the rule for all intending teachers. The suggestions of the 1920 conference of the National Union of Teachers are valuable as indicating the broad lines upon which preparation for the profession might proceed. All intending candidates for the teaching profession should be required to complete satisfactorily a course of higher education, and this should be followed by a test of aptitude for the work of teaching, terminable by either the pupil or the authority. A graduate course should be taken in a university college in association with students entering other professions.

The course of study should include "education," which should rank as a primary subject for the degree, and the requirements for the degree should be such as to allow of the choice of subjects having definite relationship to the professional work of all types of intending teachers. Normally it would continue for a period of three years. The satisfactory completion of the course of study should be shown by the grant of a university degree. A period of one year (as a rule) should be devoted to the acquisition of what may be termed "teaching craftsmanship." Existing training colleges for teachers should be utilized for this purpose alone. They would receive students who were proposing to become teachers of special as well as general subjects. Part of the students' time would be spent in the lecture theater, part in suitable demonstration schools. Close cooperation should exist between the staff of the college and of the demonstration schools, the exact form of such cooperation being determined by local conditions. These professional colleges should be recognized as colleges of a university. Education reform work should be a distinct feature of college staff and students. Signs are not wanting that reforms in the direction adumbrated in these suggestions will not be long delayed.

The value of research to agriculture was plainly shown in the course of an address recently delivered by Sir Daniel Hall, Adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture, at a meeting of the Farmer Students Association of the north of Scotland. Professor Biffen at Cambridge had produced wheat that under certain conditions add 10 per cent to the wheat yield of the farm, while they combine, also, in certain instances the strength of the Canadian varieties and the cropping power of the British. At Long Ashton, near Bristol, and at East Malling, in Kent, the problems of fruit growers are yielding slowly but surely to close investigation. Finally, the lecturer explained how the economic considerations which are fundamental to successful farming are being investigated at Oxford University.

Hand Made Blouses

The Smart Blouse of the Season

These ultra smart hand made blouses are in great demand for wear with the tailored suit and the fashionable Tuxedo sweaters.

The showing includes very simple tailored models and others with dainty flared skirts and wide, one piece, full, flared skirts. The materials are batiste and French voiles.

The prices are moderate, ranging from—

\$2.95 to \$15

Blouse Section

1007-1011 Euclid Ave. CLEVELAND

ATTRACTIVE readjustment prices prevail on all goods, consisting of Furniture of the better make.

Oriental & Domestic Rugs and Draperies

THE KOCH COMPANY
10007-10009 Euclid Ave., Cleveland
Opposite East 100th Street

RAWLINGS AGNEW & LANG Furnishings and Hats
Our Monday Specials Afford Uncommon Values—Watch for them

Chisholm's Walk-Over Boot Shops

511 Euclid Avenue—1140 Euclid Avenue
322 Superior Avenue, N. E.
CLEVELAND

Men's, Boys' and Youth's Shoes
Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes

Davis "Good Clothes"

For Men, Women, Boys

Include Only the Well Tailored Garments of Unquestionable Merit

327-335 Euclid, Cleveland, O.

The B. Dreher's Sons Co.

PIANOS

Pianola Players

Vocalion Talking Machines

1028-1030 Euclid Avenue, CLEVELAND

Immaculate Laundering

is as essential as correct selection of clothes, to the carefully dressed man or woman

Electric Sanitary Laundry Co.

Pros 2335 Cleveland

THE HOME FORUM

The Flutes of the Frogs

It is not the notes of the homing birds through the first warm April rain. Or the scarlet buds and the rising green come back to the land again. That stirs my heart from its winter sleep to pulse to the old refrain: But when from the miles of bubbling marsh and the valley's steaming floor, Shrilling keen with a million notes the ancient spring-time love, I hear the myriad emerald frogs awake in the world once more.

All day when the clouds drive overhead and the shadows run below, Crossing the wild-sweet pasture lots where the thin, red willows glow, There's not a throat in the joyous host that does not swell and blow.

And all night long to the march of stars the wild mad music thrills, Voicing the birth of the glad wet spring in a thousand stops and trills. Till the pale sun lifts through the rosy mists and floats from the harbour hills.

—Lloyd Roberts.

Bayard Taylor's Renown

Taylor's conceded renown, with the multitude, was that of a traveller and a lecturer on travel. The fact that he was novelist, dramatist, and—above all else—poet, was unappreciated, and sometimes even unknown. A humorous incident, related to me by him, illustrates this ludicrous truth.

"I had delivered a lecture in one of our rural towns,"—so said my old friend,—and several of my auditors were accosting me with expressions of their satisfaction. One person, in particular, was effusively eager,—saying 'I am delighted, Mr. Taylor, to make your acquaintance. I have read everything that you have ever written, and I greatly enjoyed it all.' This was pleasant to hear, and as he grasped my hand with evident friendship, I responded with a request for his opinion of my poetry. A look of overwhelming astonishment and perplexity came into his face. 'Your Poetry?' he exclaimed; 'have you ever written any Poetry?' This, I need not tell you, satisfied my curiosity."—"Old Friends," William Winter.

The Russet-Backed Thrush

He dwells where pine and hemlock grow. A merry minstrel seldom seen; The voice of joy is his I know— 'Shy poet of the Evergreen!'

—Herbert Bashford.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this newspaper, and also the local news published herein.

All rights of reproduction of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year, \$10.00 Six Months, \$5.00
Three Months, \$2.50 One Month, \$1.10
Single copies 5 cents

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

ADVERTISING CHARGES given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES
EUROPEAN: Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
WASHINGTON: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
WESTERN: Suite 1458 McCormick Building, 332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST: 215 Geary Street, San Francisco.
CANADIAN: 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
AUSTRALASIAN: 360 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
SOUTH AFRICAN: 4 Springs Bank Bldg., Cape Town.

ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York City, 21 East 40th St.
Chicago, 332 S. Michigan Bldg.
Kansas City, 502A Commerce Bldg.
San Francisco, 215 Geary St.
Los Angeles, 1107 Story Bldg.
Seattle, 619 Union Green Bldg.
London, Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.
Sole publishers of
all authorized Christian Science literature, including
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,
THE HARBINGER OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
THE HARBINGER OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

Shall I Smite Them?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
IN the sixth chapter of II Kings we read how the King of Syria sent a band of men to capture Elisha, "the man of God." This effort was frustrated, however, and Elisha led the whole band captive to the King of Israel. We then read that the King of Israel "said unto Elisha, when he saw them, My father, shall I smite them?" shall I smite them?" but Elisha, who understood the application of divine law, said, "Thou shalt not smite them; . . . set bread and water before them, that they may eat and drink, and go to their master." The narrative ends with the important statement, "So the bands of Syria came no more into the land of Israel."

This narrative as an historic event is of small interest, but as a mode of conveying spiritual truth its interest is forever the same. In modern language it amounts to this: Certain individuals set out for the purpose of doing harm to Elisha, at the very least to deprive him of liberty. Elisha was enabled to protect himself through the understanding of God's law of protection, and without employing any other means. This protection appeared in such a manner that it did the attackers no permanent harm but delivered them into the power of Elisha and the King of Israel. Had the King of Israel's suggestion to "smite them" been carried out the divine order would have been interfered with. Elisha, however, understanding the immutability of God's law, saw that the sole duty of man was to operate in line with divine law. Instead of taking this opportunity to punish a marauder, or to teach the Syrians a lesson, he continued in the same peaceful way that the divine law had so far pointed out. Having provided for the immediate needs of the attackers he sent them back to their master. His actions were exactly the opposite of what the Syrians had intended should happen to him. The results showed how completely right were the methods of Elisha, for the whole Syrian invasion ceased.

God's law is still the same immutable law. Elisha, the King of Israel, and the Syrians have long since ceased to be active factors in material existence, but the same application of divine law is possible today, and the same law is present to be used. So long as human experience seems to be real one human faction will seem to be arrayed against another, whether they be called Syrians and Israelites or Capital and Labor. The "man of God" is bound to be found today, as in the day of Elisha, blessing all he comes in contact with. In Science and Health, by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 96), we find, "During this final conflict, wicked minds will endeavor to find means by which to accomplish more evil; but those who discern Christian Science will hold crime in check. They will maintain law and order, and cheerfully await the certainty of ultimate perfection." God's law remaining always the same, its application will always be the same. When, therefore, the student of Christian Science wonders how he is best able to maintain law and order, let him think of the experience of Elisha.

The first demonstration was one of self-preservation, and does not Article VIII, Section 6, on page 42 of the Church Manual of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, by Mrs. Eddy, read, "It shall be the duty of every member of this Church to defend himself daily against aggressive mental suggestion, and not be made to forget nor to neglect his duty to God, to his Leader, and to mankind. By his works he shall be judged,—and justified or condemned?" The student must be able to use God's law for himself before he can hope to be of much use in maintaining law and order in the world. Elisha clearly did not start any campaign against the enemy; he waited on God to show the way. In "Miscellaneous Writings" by Mrs. Eddy, on page 117, we read, "God is the fountain of light, and He illumines one's way when one is obedient. The disobedient make their moves before God makes His, or make them too late to follow Him. Be sure that God directs your way; then, hasten to follow under every circumstance."

Another thing which the narrative points out is that Elisha took no material steps to promote his ends. This was even more clearly exemplified by Jesus, who, when faced by the material claim to power as expressed in the Roman Empire, said, "My kingdom is not of this world: if my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews; but now is my kingdom not from hence."

Another point is that Elisha exhibited no fear. Although he took no material steps to insure his protection he never for a moment seems to have doubted that he would be protected. He showed quite clearly, in the case of his servant, that only blindness to God's law could hide this protection, and in the case of the attackers, that their very blindness to spiritual truth made them entirely harmless. It is this perfect understanding of the entire harmlessness of all the pretensions of evil which is the correlative to the knowledge of God's law of protection today, as it was at the time of Elisha.

Elisha carried out the solution of his problem by bringing out the good in the King of Israel. His work was to establish the omnipresence of God's law as the law of good. Today the problem is the same. It is as necessary for the Christian Scientist to bring out good under the law which is to maintain order as it is to maintain

law and order. The law of God is never on the side of retaliation, never on the side of those who use the sword in revenge. The man of God ever recognizes the omnipresence of the law of good operating in friends as well as foes. Jesus covered this point completely and finally in the Sermon on the Mount, "But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you: That ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven: for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust."

though not surveyed or built under the auspices of the government. It was the route of a national movement—the migration of a people seeking to avail itself of opportunities which have come but rarely in the history of the world, and which will never come again. It was a route, every mile of which has been the scene of hardship, yet of high purpose and stern determination. Only on the steppes of Siberia can so long a highway be found over which traffic has moved by a continuous journey from one end to the other. Even in Siberia there are occasional settlements along the route, but on the Oregon Trail in 1848 the traveler saw no evidence of civilized habitation except four trading posts.



"Haymakers Resting," a drawing by Millet

Photograph by Braun & Co., London

Millet and His Art

Millet, too, undoubtedly disliked all that was excessive.

It may be observed that though no painter has expressed the strength of the storm-wind or the glare of the scorching July sun more powerfully than he, yet, as a rule, he prefers the quiet, normal aspects and the silent workings of Nature.

He loves the blithe spring days when the lark's song rains down upon the young green earth; he loves the sunlight that caresses things tenderly; he loves the dim, peaceful autumn days, when the passing wild geese scrawl strange hieroglyphs on the dull grey sky as they wing their way to southern lands; and he loves the silence of the great white plain, when the ploughs and harrows are at rest for a season—one who has heart-touched by green pastures and still waters.

As with Nature, so it was with man for him. Crime, violence, ferocity, the abnormal and the eccentric, were things abhorrent to him. He could have expressed the action of the wilder passions, he could hardly have created the type of the actors. There is an ogre in a series of drawings made for his children: this ogre has a terrible head, long sharp teeth, yet with all this he is a good sort of a man, whom no child would be afraid of; he is quite harmless.

In speaking of almost any other artist, it would be absurd to bring forward a drawing made for children as a proof of what one advances, but one must remember that Millet did everything very seriously and with all his heart.

Another striking characteristic of Millet's work is that for him, everything, a living being, a tree or a stone, things living or things lifeless, all visible objects are acted upon by their surroundings, and in a way react upon them. He always sees them as parts of a whole, as perhaps infinitesimal, but none the less indispensable, links in the universal chain. I find this axiom in one of his manuscripts: "There is no such thing as an isolated truth."—"J. F. Millet and Rustic Art," by Henry Nagel.

The Oregon Trail and the Migrations

The following description of the Oregon Trail as it appeared early in the period of migrations to the west coast of the United States, and in more recent times, is given us by Hiram Martin Chittenden in his book on the Far West:

"Although many of the old Trail names survive, the towns which the names denote are rarely located where the names used to apply. They have probably gone to the nearest railway station which may be several miles away. From causes like these the old Trail has become totally obliterated and its precise location lost over most of that portion between Independence on the Missouri and Grand Island on the Platte. Over the rest of the route with few exceptions the location is precisely known, for it lay in river valleys and along streams most of the way. In some places the old road is still visible.

"This wonderful highway was in the broadest sense a national road, al-

between Independence and Fort Vancouver.

"As a highway of travel the Oregon Trail is the most remarkable known to history. Considering the fact that it originated with the spontaneous use of travelers; that no transit ever located a foot of it; that no level established its grades; that no engineer sought out the fords or built any bridges or surveyed the mountain passes; that there was no grading to speak of nor any attempt at metallizing the road-bed; and the general good quality of this two thousand mile highway will seem most extraordinary.

De Smet, who was born in Belgium, the home of good roads, pronounced the Oregon Trail one of the finest highways in the world. At the proper season of the year this was undoubtedly true. Before the prairies became too dry, the natural turf formed the best roadway for horses to travel on that has probably ever been known. It was amply hard to sustain traffic, yet soft enough to be easier to the feet than even the most perfect asphalt pavement. Over such roads, winding ribbon-like through the verdant prairies, amid the profusion of spring flowers, with grass so plentiful that the animals reveled in its abundance, and finally, with pure water in the streams, the traveler sped his way with a feeling of joy and exhilaration. But not so when the prairies became dry and parched, the road filled with stifling dust, the stream-beds mere dry ravines, or carrying only alkaline water which could not be used, the same all gone to more hospitable sections, and the summer sun pouring down its heat with torrid intensity.

"The immense travel which in later years passed over the Trail carved it into a deep furrow, often with several parallel tracks making a total width of a hundred feet or more. It was an astonishing spectacle even to white men when seen for the first time. Captain Reynolds, of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, tells a good story on himself in this connection. In the fall of 1859 he came south from the Yellowstone river along the eastern base of the Big Horn mountains and struck the Trail some where above the first ford of the North Platte. Before reaching it he innocently asked his guide, Bridger, if there was any danger of their crossing the Trail without seeing it? Bridger answered him with only a look of contemptuous amazement.

"It may easily be imagined how great an impression the sight of this road must have made upon the minds of the Indians.

"Over much of its length the Trail is now abandoned, but in many places it is not yet effaced from the soil, and may not be for centuries. There are few more impressive sights than portions of this old highway today. It still lies there upon the prairie, deserted by the traveler, an everlasting memorial of the human tide which once filled it to overflowing. Nature herself has helped to perpetuate this memory, for the prairie winds, year by year, carve the furrow more deeply, and the wild sunflower blossoms along its course, as if in silent memory.

Over the Mountains
Over the mountains a splendor of crimson and amethyst swept: Gray mists stole up from the valley, and dense shadows after them crept.

—Julia C. R. Dorr.

The Almond Trees of Tuscany

The almond trees of Tuscany in flower,
Narcissus and the tulip growing wild;
White oxen; and like a lily undefiled,
Beyond the misty plain, the marble tower;
The roses and the corn upon the hill,
The Judas-tree against the solid blue;
The fire-flies, and the downy owl's too-who-who.

Thy Asola, Shelley, plaintive still.

—Maurice Baring.

and fragrances, of rich meats, and of sage and onions, and sweet apple sauce. When this interposing mist is not present, who can fail to admire the goose—that stately bird-shaped monument of clouded grey or crystal white marble, to be seen standing conspicuous on any village green or common in England? For albeit a conquered bird, something of the ancient wild and independent spirit survives to give him a prouder bearing than we see in his fellow feathered servants. He is the least timid of our domestic birds, yet even at a distance he regards your approach in an attitude distinctly reminiscent of the grey-lag goose, the warlike of wild fowl, stretching up his neck and

indeed, had read and loved the charming Latin poems of Mr. Addison, as every scholar of that time knew and admired them.

"This is Captain Esmond, who was at Blenheim," says Steele.

"Lieutenant Esmond," says the other, with a low bow, "at Mr. Addison's service."

"I have heard of you," says Mr. Addison, with a smile. . . . Mr. Addison said his own lodgings were hard by . . . and invited the two gentlemen to his apartment in the Haymarket, whither we accordingly went.

"I shall get credit with my landlady," says he, with a smile, "when she sees two such fine gentlemen as you come up my stair." And he politely made his visitors welcome to his apartment, which was indeed but a shabby one, though no grantees of the land could receive his guests with a more perfect and courtly grace than this gentleman. A frugal dinner, consisting of a slice of meat and a penny loaf, was awaiting the owner of the lodgings. . . . "You see," says Mr. Addison, pointing to his writing-table, whereon was a map of the action at Hochstedt, and several other gazettes and pamphlets relating to the battle, "that I, too, am busy about your affairs, Captain. I am engaged as a poetical gazetteer, to say truth, and am writing a poem on the campaign!"—"The History of Henry Esmond," by W. M. Thackeray.

June

I knew that you were coming, June, I knew that you were coming! Among the alders by the stream I heard a partridge drumming: I heard a partridge drumming, June, a welcome with his wings, And felt a softness in the air half Summer's and half Spring's.

I knew that you were nearing, June, I knew that you were nearing— I saw it in the bursting buds of roses in the clearing: The roses in the clearing, June, were blushing pink and red, For they had heard upon the hills the echo of your tread.

I knew that you were coming, June, I knew that you were coming, For every warbler in the wood a song of joy was humming. I know that you are here, June, I know that you are here— The fairy month, the merry month, the laughter of the year! —Douglas Malloch.

Trees Loaded With Fruit

Trees loaded with fruit are bent down; the clouds when charged with fresh rain hang down near the earth; even so good men are not uplifted through prosperity. Such is the natural character of the liberal.—Bhartrihari.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth \$3.00
Ooze sheep, vest pocket edition, Warren's India Bible paper 3.00
Morocco, vest pocket edition, Warren's India Bible paper 3.50
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition) 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper) 5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper) 5.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Warren's India Bible paper) 7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and French
Cloth \$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and German
Cloth \$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition 5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Senate Facing Both Ways

THERE is something peculiarly worthy of study in the manner in which the Borah disarmament resolution has come to bear a special relation to sentiment in the upper house of the United States Congress favoring a reduction of army and navy expenses. When the resolution was first proposed, it met with vigorous opposition. Its proponents were told that it would embarrass the President in his efforts to work out his policy regarding international relations. They were told that it would be misunderstood; that it would weaken those European powers with which the United States had been at war, and that it would tend to dishearten the powers with which the United States is endeavoring to work out a peace. There was a clear intimation from the champions of armament that the President did not want the resolution to be introduced or adopted. Yet when the country came to be heard from on the subject, when churches everywhere expressed their favor for the plan, when all sorts of organizations began to record themselves in support of it, suddenly there were signs of a changing sentiment at Washington. The Senate opposition to the resolution seemed to melt away. As an explanation of its disappearance, certain senators were said to have discovered that the President had no objection to the Borah resolution, after all. There was much talk of a letter from the President purporting to give his views on the subject for the guidance and benefit of the senators, but no such letter appears to have been anywhere actually produced. And when the Senate at length came to vote on the resolution, there was a surprising unanimity in favor of it. Not a single voice was raised, or a single vote recorded, in opposition. For the moment, the entire Senate appeared to have become convinced that the Borah proposal for an international conference on disarmament, with an agreement for the gradual reduction of construction programs, was both proper and feasible.

What the Senate actually did in voting, 74 to 0, for the Borah resolution, was to place itself on record as authorizing the President to take the initiative in calling such a conference. So far as the record goes, the upper chamber stands committed already to a policy of gradually reducing the national program of naval construction, in accordance with whatever agreement for such a reduction can be entered into with Great Britain and Japan, the other chief naval powers of the world. In the eyes of the electorate of the United States, as well as of the people of other countries, the United States Senate has already taken an epochal step in the direction of reducing the world burden of war. What, therefore, is to be said when the very senators who have recorded themselves in favor of checking the race for naval construction now reverse themselves by actually voting for an increased appropriation for the United States navy? One can hardly say anything else than that they have stultified themselves before the country, and stultified the country in the eyes of the rest of the world. Not even the friendliest critics can avoid some such conclusion. Either the Senate support of the Borah resolution, or the Senate attitude in favor of continuing excessive building for the United States navy, discloses a sad measure of Senatorial insincerity. Even the author of the Borah resolution is a shining example of the prevailing eagerness to face both ways at once.

Yet it is high time for the country's legislators to have done with all such two-mindedness in the great matters with which they are now called upon to deal. Perhaps the senators are too close to these questions to see them in the true perspective. If so, they may well give heed to the clearer and truer view of them which seems to prevail throughout the country. Such questions involve too much to warrant any man or group of men at Washington in playing fast and loose with them, under the stimulus of some bubble of political advantage or of shortsighted concern for somebody's personal profit. Such an opportunity to help the world to begin the great work of reducing the burden of war does not come to every individual as comes just now to the members of the honorable Senate of the United States of America. Such an opportunity tests every individual member of that body. It cuts beneath his personal policies, his sophistication, and his plausibilities of speech and manner. It sounds him to his depths, as every truly great opportunity always sounds those who face it. In spite of all a senator can do, this opportunity will show him for what he really is. It will disclose him as a true representative of his country's people, ready to serve them and his country sincerely in the cause of peace; or it will show him surrendering to some petty consideration, ready to shout for peace while lending himself to those subtle influences and interests that are even now, as they always have been, working in secret for the perpetuation of war.

There is no real excuse for the Senate's receding from the high position it has already taken on the disarmament proposition. Far better might it confirm the position so taken by seriously undertaking the reduction of the expenditures now in question. The logic of the main situation is all for reduction. That is absolutely the only way by which the Senate can clear itself of an imputation of insincerity in its method of dealing with this great question. That is the only way in which it can fairly and rationally respond to the only public sentiment on the subject that has found means of expressing itself both generally and publicly. Such a sentiment has been disclosed in tremendous volume, even within the last few days. Great public meetings have been held. Cities like Washington, New York, Chicago, and Boston have seen men and women in great assemblages discussing the need and the ways and means of lifting the world's burden of war expenditures, and passing resolutions calling upon Congress to lend its aid in the matter. Such men and women are not unrea-

sonable in their demands, any more than their views and feelings as to the country's requirements are unworthy of consideration. It is such people, and such views, which really compose the country's own judgment of its requirements and its proper policy. Senators may be nearer than those to the point where the popular will is applied, but they are not so near the point where it is generated and disclosed. It is for senators to represent the popular will on a great moral issue, rather than to place themselves in opposition to it, squarely across the path of moral progress. Facing the opportunity to start the world on a reform that would make the moment memorable through the centuries, and able at the same time to lighten the heaviest of the country's burdens, that the Senate should refuse to seize the occasion is almost beyond belief.

Mr. Briand's Frank Statement

SOME four or five months ago, when Leon Bourgeois pleaded in the French Senate for an entirely frank statement from the government as to the financial position of the country, he was a voice crying in the wilderness. Many thousands of Frenchmen realized that the government's method of dividing the national budget into three parts, only meeting the expenditures involved in the first part out of taxation, and balancing the expenditures in the second and third parts with "German reparations" was an utterly unsound method. But no government had had the courage to face the situation, and the three-part budget had become a kind of fixed financial policy. When, therefore, Leon Bourgeois pleaded for a method of finance "which does not permit of any dissimulation, and which will reveal to all French citizens the whole truth, without concealment and without fear," he was not listened to. It was the same during the debate on the budget in the Chamber, last month. Several deputies argued that as France would have to meet the expenses contained in the extraordinary budget, at any rate, in the first place, and the possibility of recovering payment was always speculative, it would be better to take the two budgets together, and thus make a clear statement as to the financial position. This view, however, once again, failed to prevail, and the division of the budget was retained.

In these circumstances, the statement made by Mr. Briand in the Senate, the other day, was as welcome as it was surprising. Mr. Briand has never shown himself lacking in courage, and his statement in the Senate was certainly courageous. Not only did he insist that whilst France was waiting for German payments she must rely on herself and exploit her own resources to the uttermost, but he did his best to destroy the dangerous legend that "Germany will pay for everything." The French Premier indeed went much further than that. A few weeks ago, France was looking to the occupation of the Ruhr for the solution of all her difficulties. The Ruhr was to be the great lever by means of which the German treasure-chest was to be pried open. Mr. Briand himself, as far as any public utterances went to show, was of this opinion. Yet in the Senate, the other day, the French Premier declared roundly that to say that France had only to take the Ruhr district to be sure of being paid was to deceive the people. The man who but a fortnight ago was berating Mr. Lloyd George across the Channel for his leniency toward Germany, in the matter of Poland, was now found emphasizing the need of moderation, which would surely "enhance the reputation of France throughout the world." Mr. Briand even ventured on a word of friendliness toward Germany. Germany was a great country, he said in effect, but the people had been poisoned by militarism. France wished German democracy to develop, and desired to resume relations with Germany.

Now, that Mr. Briand, in spite of his apparent volte-face, very accurately gauged the situation is clearly shown by the fact that, far from his statement arousing a storm of protest, it was received with decided commendation, and, in certain quarters, with something very like a sigh of relief. France, in other words, has been quite capable all along of facing facts, and now that she is faced with them, she views the prospect without misgiving.

The Newberry Inquiry

THE determination of Henry Ford to continue the contest for the Michigan seat in the United States Senate now held by Truman H. Newberry brings up anew the question as to what constitutes a real majority in an election in a democracy. If the election has been so close that comparatively few votes, secured by corrupt means, constitute the majority or the plurality, then the result is certainly not a true expression of public opinion. Fortunately, an election in connection with which there is even a general suspicion that corrupt practices have been resorted to arouses public opinion and makes it a more effective force for integrity in politics. The protracted Lorimer case in Illinois, for instance, undoubtedly helped in the end to bring about the constitutional amendment for the popular election of senators. It was hoped that this new method would allow less chance of corruption than the old method of election by the various state legislatures. Under the old system there was frequently an open trading of votes, not necessarily for money, but on the basis of support of special bills in exchange for the support of a candidate. Contested seats in the Senate, before the constitutional amendment was passed and ratified, helped to stimulate the demand for a more democratic form of election.

Now the inquiry into the election of Mr. Newberry, following the decision of the United States Supreme Court that he could not be criminally prosecuted under the Corrupt Practices Act for whatever might have been done in a primary, should arouse a public demand for some thorough safeguard in elections. If another constitutional provision is necessary, it can be passed and enforced. Speaking of the old method of election, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge says, in his article on "The Senate of the United States," that "those senatorial elections which have been open to reprobation, and which have necessarily attracted great attention, are but a small fraction in the mass of senatorial elections effected by legislatures which have passed unnoticed and without

criticism because there was no occasion for either." This is, of course, equally true of the present method of election. Yet the fact that the inquiry into the Michigan election is attracting great attention is a good thing if there develops as a result some better check on the spending of money in campaigns.

After a close election the reasoning of those in the minority should still influence considerably the successful candidate, for he is the representative of the entire electorate and not of the few decisive votes. In a case of actual corruption, the public opinion which has seemed in the minority will usually be so clamorous as to bring about, sooner or later, a reversal of the election or some other correction of the evil. In the Newberry case, public opinion is already so active that there will undoubtedly have to be a thorough investigation, including the careful cross-examination of Mr. Newberry himself before the committee. Thus Atlee Pomerene, Senator from Ohio, has said: "It is perfectly clear in my mind that this inquiry must go on. I would not occupy my seat in the Senate with these charges against me without demanding an immediate hearing." Mr. Pomerene, of course, is a Democrat, whereas Mr. Newberry is a Republican; but a part of the function of the opposition in a democratic form of government is to serve as a check on the dominant party, and to express phases of public opinion that have been important though unsuccessful in the elections. Doubtless Mr. Newberry himself will readily agree to appearing before the committee as soon as he sees that there is a real demand for clearing up the affair.

Forest Protection in Canada

FOR some time past there has been a steady awakening amongst the Canadian authorities, both federal and provincial, to the great importance of an adequate system of forest protection throughout the Dominion. In her forest lands Canada has a tremendous natural asset, and one which, in spite of the depredations of past years, is still, to all intents and purposes, unimpaired. Nevertheless, the demands which are being made upon the forests are steadily increasing, and authorities everywhere are coming to see that if Canada is to avoid the wasteful process of living on her capital, where her forests are concerned, some carefully-thought-out system of forest exploitation must be devised and adhered to. "A forest," declared a well-known authority on forestry, some time ago, "can be likened to a bond, and the amount of wood which the trees lay on each year to the interest coupons. If we take from the forest more wood than grows in one year, we are spending our capital, and not living on our income."

In Quebec, during the past year, particularly energetic measures have been taken. Skilled experts, under government auspices, are engaged in regulating the cutting of the forests so as best to facilitate the maintenance of a constant supply, whilst the leading companies operating in the woods are cooperating in every way possible. One of the most important works in connection with forest conservation is the work of surveying. In order to estimate the rate at which depletion can be permitted, if it is not to be in excess of renewal, it is necessary to know the extent of the property, and, until recently, a forest survey was a slow and expensive process. The coming of the aeroplane has, however, completely revolutionized this branch of forestry, and it is now possible, with the aid of a single aeroplane and camera, to survey from 1000 to 1500 square miles of forest lands in a single summer.

No government work, however, would be enough to afford the forests adequate protection if the great mass of the people remained ignorant as to the importance of the question, or failed to see the advisability of seconding the government efforts in every way. It is just here that the Canadian Forestry Association has done, and is doing such useful work. The latest enterprise of the association is the fitting out of a "tree-planting car," designed to travel on the railways all over the country, stopping at various points, previously advertised, and giving free information on all questions relating to the care of trees. The interior of this traveling school is equipped with all manner of useful exhibits. There are models of pulp mills, pulp towns, and waterfalls. In electrically lighted cases, are shown samples of the many products of Canadian wood, such as artificial silk, grain sacks, and organ pipes, whilst model forests illustrate the correct and incorrect methods of managing timber lands. In the evening, wherever the car stops, lectures are given, illustrated by motion pictures.

Lord Haldane on Education

LORD HALDANE speaking on education has certainly a right to be heard. Few men have worked harder or more consistently to awaken public opinion, not only in Great Britain but throughout the world, to the supreme importance of the subject, both from a national and an international point of view. As far as Great Britain is concerned, Lord Haldane's position is that, just as the State, in 1870, took upon itself the duty of seeing that the children of the country were educated, so, today, some fifty years later, "it should assume the duty of seeing that adequate facilities are provided for bringing education of the university type within reach of the people of every district where they could take advantage of it."

With this as his text, Lord Haldane has been engaged, for the last year or so, in traveling through the country addressing meetings in support of adult education, and emphasizing the importance of a much wider concept of education than at present obtains. For Lord Haldane is very far from believing in "the three Rs" as ever a desirable limit. "Useful and valuable as these are," he declared at the Cooperative Congress in Bristol, just a year ago, alluding to the practical subjects contained in the cooperative educational syllabus, "they do not reach the level of which I am speaking to you. The workman can be made no less capable than others of being filled with the spirit of Shakespeare and Milton; with the lessons of ancient history as well as modern; with the realization of the relativity of knowledge, as Plato and Spinoza and the great English teachers of modern times have exhibited it."

Indeed, Lord Haldane goes much further than this,

and emphatically maintains that the one great hope of national and international peace, industrial and otherwise, lies in doing away with all barriers to education, and so recasting the educational systems of the nations that what is now very largely the privilege of the few shall become the right of all. He is strongly of opinion that the chief cause of the so-called "separation of the classes" lies, not so much in differences of work and wages, or even social surroundings, as in differences in education, or, rather, differences in the opportunities for obtaining education. If the workingmen, declared Lord Haldane to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in London some time ago, had the same facilities for education that the wealthy man has, they would "feel a sense of contentment with life and of equality with their employers which would take away much of the present suspicion and distrust which produce unrest."

The universities, Lord Haldane maintains, in effect, should embark on a widespread system of extramural training for adult education. They should boldly view the whole matter from a new standpoint, and recognize that, amidst the tremendous changes of the present time, it is impossible for the system of education to remain stereotyped. The universities themselves should be in a position to send out "a stream of tutors, inferior in no respect to those engaged within their walls to perform the new extramural functions under conditions which would be provided for by the local authorities and by the public concerned."

First and last, of course, it is a question of expense, but, just here, there is need for insisting that the question of expense, where education is concerned, is the last question and not the first that should be considered. Due economy is always requisite, but a failure to secure the best and most progressive system of education for a country is not economy, in any sense of the word, but a peculiarly reprehensible form of extravagance.

Editorial Notes

ONE of the most powerful influences in furthering the cause of prohibition throughout the world today is the example of the United States. The most cursory study of the movement makes this abundantly clear, for not only has it obviously strengthened the cause of temperance in every country, but it has disposed the temperance worker to take his courage in his hands and, instead of working for "reforms," to work boldly for the only real solution of the liquor question, namely, complete prohibition. The latest news of an effort encouraged "by the example of America" comes from the Orange Free State, where the Dutch Reformed Church held a conference recently "to consider the question of temperance." The conference, in the end, pledged itself to work for "the total prohibition of the manufacture, sale, and import of strong drink."

THEATER managers in the United States are beginning to feel that there are almost too many theaters, rather than not enough. New theaters now under construction will, naturally, be completed; yet contracts for still others are not likely to be let so freely as were contracts for this sort of work drawn a year or more ago. The theater rush is over, apparently. At any rate, there will be a few bare spots in almost every audience, where there used to be "standing room only" at all the more popular playhouses. All of which lends point to the question as to how many people are in the theaters of a large city on an ordinary evening. The theaters of New York are said to have a seating capacity of about 100,000 persons a night. That is equivalent to about 800,000 a week, counting matinees. For these seats there is supposed to be a theatergoing population, so the New York Evening Post believes, of about 1,000,000 persons. Even with 200,000 transients in town, all fairly eager to go to the theater, the 1,000,000 would need to be pretty thoroughly absorbed in theatrical interest to keep those 800,000 seats filled, week after week!

THOUGH there are parents everywhere who intend to see to it that their children shall have educational advantages far transcending their own, there are still remaining those who loudly acclaim that what was good enough for them will have to do for their sons and daughters. And these are they who can scarcely await the day when their children will bring them their wages, who place immediate economic gain ahead of educational progress, or who have failed to gain a broad civic vision. They still like to preach the "self-made man," and to cite examples. A professor in Pennsylvania has pertinently made answer thus: "There are antiques of which one may be proud, but schools are not among them. There should be no sentiment connected with the little red schoolhouse. You may say that the little red schoolhouse produced a Lincoln, but I say that Lincoln was produced in spite of the little red schoolhouse."

SPEAKING of "vicious circles," what is to be said in the case of a certain standard opera which was recently presented in a large American city? According to one who reviewed the production, the attendance at the "revival" was consistently large, because the piece has been produced so infrequently that people appear to be glad to enjoy it whenever opportunity offers. Moreover, the reviewer goes on to say that this opera has not been popular among theatrical producers, owing to their expressed belief that it does not "take" well with the public. Quite incidentally, but significantly, it is mentioned that subtlety of characterization is required in this work to a greater degree than in most of its kind.

IF, as one of the poets says, "The proper study of mankind is man," then one must acknowledge the necessity of looking for something deeper than surface indications for clear light on the subject. The same statement, from a somewhat different point of view, might be applied to many of the interviews and arguments put out in favor of one or another form of improved taxation in the United States. It is certainly possible to study some of them a long time without getting any nearer to a solution.